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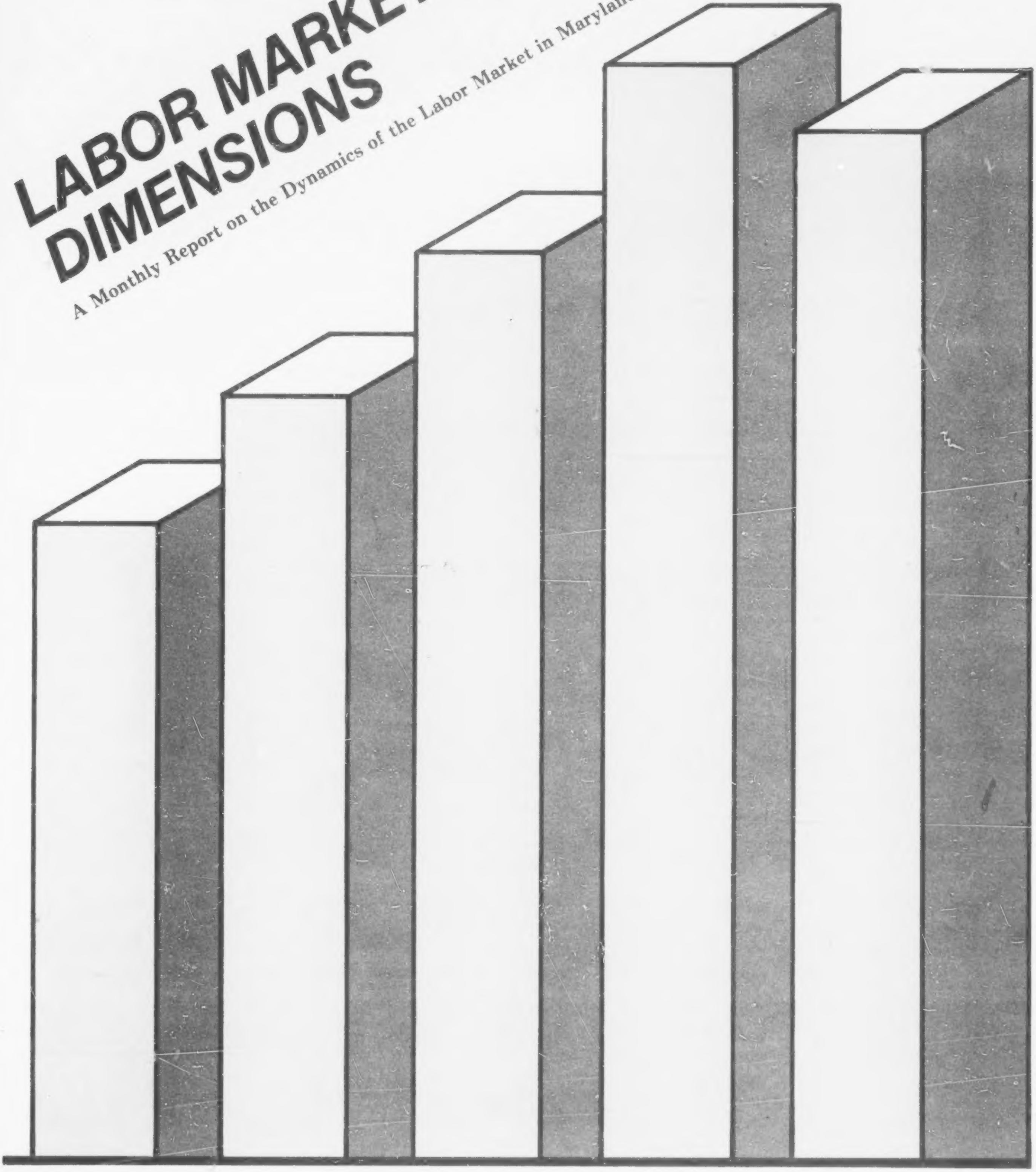
JULY, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 4.5 percent in June to 4.4 percent in July for the lowest July rate since 1973. Unemployment had fallen by 1.7 percentage points since January and by 0.9 since last July.

All-time record highs were hit in the labor force and employment during July. Both had been expanding while unemployment had declined. Between June and July, the labor force grew by 16,347 persons, as employment increased by 16,312 and unemployment bv 35.

Hiring was noted during July in city, county, and federal government; business and architectural/engineering service; membership organizations; finance/insurance/real estate; agribusiness; and constuction. Meanwhile, layoffs were registered in education, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and in apparel/textile and primary metals manufacturing.

In June, only three states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. rate for July of 7.4 percent was significantly above Maryland's rate.

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment ranged from 2.4 percent in Montgomery County up to 11.9 percent in Somerset. Only Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset still had unemployment exceeding the national rate.

While hiring so far in 1984 had been less vigorous than in the same period of 1985, employment continued to register new record levels. Up over a year ago was employment in transportation equipment manufacturing, services, trade, construction, local and federal government, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation. The declining industries include communications and primary metals, apparel/textiles, and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.81 between June and July to $399.15. Average workweeks increased by 0.2 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.88.

Prices of consumer goods increased nationally by 0.2 percent between June and July and by 3.6 percent since last July. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, consumer prices had been inflated by 0.3 percent from May and 3.5 percent from last July.

Initial claims filed for state unemployment insurance increased by 11,665 between June and July and by 5,193 from last July. Continued claims increased by 30,438 over the month while gaining 19,875 over the year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment rate persists in post-recession decline

After a small upturn in June, Maryland's unemployment rate in July returned to the persistent downward trend seen since the 1981-1982 recession. The rate fell slightly from 4.5 percent in June to 4.4 percent in July, the lowest unemployment rate for a July since 1973. Since its peak of 6.1 percent in January, the rate had fallen by 1.7 percentage points, greater than the 1.2 decline during that seven-month period in 1984. Last July, the rate also eased down by 0.1 from June. Small changes are typical of July unemployment. The rate was expected to register another slight decline for August. Since the July, 1984 unemployment of 5.3 percent, the rate had fallen by 0.9 percentage points, and July marked the thirty-first consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago.

Labor force and employment at record highs

Both the civilian labor force and employment hit all-time record levels in July of an estimated 2,306,924 and 2,204,688 persons respectively. The labor force was higher than its year ago level for the thirty-fourth consecutive month and employment for the thirty-first. Since July, 1984, the labor force expanded by 30,353 persons and employment by 49,014. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 18,661.

July marked the third consecutive month of labor force gains, as the labor force had grown by 63,299 persons since April. With declining unemployment, employment growth had outpaced the labor force gains, rising from April by 67,864 persons. Between June and July, the labor force advanced by 16,347 persons, with increases of 16,312 in employment and a minuscule increase of 35 in unemployment. Last July, decreases were seen in both employment and unemployment.

There was little change in claims filed for unemployment insurance during July. Unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor market did decrease somewhat. Claimants represented 33 percent of the total July unemployed. Seasonal hiring occurred during July in city, county, and federal government; business and architectural/engineering services; membership organizations; finance/insurance/real estate; agribusiness; and construction. On the other hand, layoffs were noted in education, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and in apparel/textile and primary metals manufacturing.

Only three states have lower unemployment than Maryland.

In June, only Kansas, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Rates ranged from 3.9 percent in Massachusetts up to 12.0 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's unemployment rate has been consistently below the national rate, in July by three full percentage points. National unemployment also edged down during July, to 7.4 percent from June's 7.5 percent. However, the U.S. rate has remained stubbornly flat while Maryland's rate has continued its decline into 1985, so that the national rate has changed little from its level last July of 7.5 percent. Black unemployment registered 16.0 percent in July, up from 15.2 percent in June. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate came to 9.3 percent for 1984.

Unemployment exceeds national rate in just four counties.

The stability of Maryland's labor market this July was evident at the county level. In fact, unemployment rates in five counties held at June's level. Rates increased slightly in 11 counties and decreased in 8. The unemployment rate changed by at least a full percentage point only in Kent County, from 4.8 to 6.5 percent, and in Somerset County, from 10.9 and 11.9 percent. Somerset County registered the highest rate statewide for July, which was also the state's only double-digit rate. Maryland's lowest July unemployment rate was 2.4 percent in Montgomery County. Charles County, with a rate of 2.8 percent, also enjoyed unemployment below 3 percent. Benefiting from rates in the 3 percent range were Anne Arundel, Carroll, Howard, Calvert, Frederick, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester counties. Even Baltimore City's rate of 6.7 percent for July was less than national unemployment. In fact, only Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset still have unemployment exceeding the national rate.

Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area eased down from 5.3 percent in June to 5.2 percent in July. In June 187 out of 253 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than Baltimore. During July, hiring was noted in the area's city and county governments, federal government, finance/insurance/real estate, and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Layoffs were observed in education, food processing, apparel and textile manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and trade.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area maintained for July their June unemployment rate of 2.9 percent. Hiring was evident in city, county, and federal government; membership organizations; and business, health, and engineering/architectural services. Schools, general merchandise stores, and eating/drinking places registered layoffs. Western Maryland's unemployment rate rose from 7.4 to 7.8 percent. Layoffs were noted during the month in textile mill product manufacturing and in education. The Balance of State's unemployment rate also edged up, from 5.6 to 5.8 percent. Employment gains were registered in food processing and in city and county government, while losses were noted in school bus driving and education.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment at record level

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment hit a record level of 1,906,900 jobs in July, topping the previous record reached in June. July's employment was higher than its level a year ago by 86,200 jobs. Since this January, employment had risen without interruption, expanding by 90,200 jobs as of July. During that six-month period in 1984, a greater 94,400 jobs were added because of more vigorous hiring than this year in February, April, and June. Between this June and July, employment increased by an estimated 4,300 jobs, an improvement over the loss of 3,100 during last July.

Manufacturing registers monthly and yearly declines.

After showing little change recently—registering a net 100 job decrease between March and June, manufacturing industries dropped 2,200 jobs during July. Last July, manufacturing receded by a similar 2,300 jobs. The largest decrease this July was the loss of 600 jobs in the apparel and textile industry due to unpaid vacations and weak business conditions. Less business and a permanent closing cost 500 jobs in primary metals, contributing to a loss of 1,300 jobs since March. Seasonal hiring of 300 in preserved fruits and vegetables was outnumbered by a 400-job impact from strike activity in beverages and layoffs in other industries, leading to a net decrease of 400 jobs in food processing. Between February and June, seasonal hiring had bolstered food processing by 2,000 jobs. Another 300 jobs each were lost during July in rubber/plastics and in paper/allied products, while 200 jobs each were lost in textile mill products and printing/publishing. Ending of strike activity did bring an additional 400 jobs to nonelectrical machinery, following a loss of 1,000 jobs during June. The hiring of 300 persons was recorded in electric and electronic equipment. Last July, apparel and textiles lost a greater 1,100 jobs and transportation equipment declined by 700.

For the 9th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than their levels a year ago, in July by 6,400 jobs. Since last July, 8 out of the 17 reported manufacturing categories have gained employment, 8 have lost, and 1 is unchanged. The only growth industry is transportation equipment, up by 2,200 over the year. The most significant declining industries are primary metals down, by 4,400 jobs (with 2,300 of those in steel); apparel and textiles, down by 1,500; and nonelectrical machinery, down by 1,400.

Seasonal hiring in nonmanufacturing.

Nonmanufacturing employment registered a respectable increase of 6,500 jobs this July, compared with a loss of 800 last July. While federal government and finance/insurance/real estate increased to a greater extent this July than last July, construction, trade, and services increased by a lesser extent this July. Local government increased this July compared to decreases seen a year ago. Meanwhile, transportation and state government decreased by a greater amount this July than last. Nonmanufacturing employment had swelled for six consecutive months, rising by 92,900 jobs between January and July. This compared favorably with the hiring of 91,800 during that period in 1984. For the twenty-eighth consecutive month, nonmanufacturing had increased over its level a year ago, rising above last July's level by 92,600 jobs. Down in employment from last July was communications and public utilities by 1,300 jobs, with 1,100 of the decrease coming in communications. Meanwhile, services had grown by 28,900 jobs, trade by 23,300, construction by 17,700, local government by 11,800, finance/insurance/real estate by 6,800, federal government by 4,600, and transportation by 2,200.

Local government added a net of 4,300 jobs during this July, as city and county governments engaged in summer hiring. This addition of 11,100 jobs outnumbered the layoffs of 6,800 by community colleges and elementary and secondary schools at the end of the school term. Layoffs in education were more extensive last July at 14,000 jobs while the hiring in non-education was less extensive at 8,600, leading to a net decrease in local government of 5,400 jobs. Seasonal trends also were noticeable this June, with 3,700 layoffs in education and hiring of 1,800 in non-education. The seasonal hiring of 12,900 this June and July by city and county governments compares favorably with the addition of 9,100 during that two-month period last year.

Summer hiring expanded federal government by an estimated 3,400 jobs during this July. Three hundred jobs were added in defense, 200 at post offices, and 2,900 at other federal agencies. Last July, a much lesser 800 jobs were added in federal government. Since this April, federal government had increased by 8,500 jobs.

Seasonal hiring by membership organizations, along with more activity in business and engineering/architectural services, contributed to a net gain of 2,300 jobs in services this July. Such hiring outnumbered seasonal layoffs in private schools of 1,200 and other layoffs in social services. Hiring in services was somewhat more extensive last July at 2,600. Between January and July, services swelled by 29,800 jobs, more than the gain of 28,400 during that six-month period of 1984.

The industry of finance, insurance, and real estate swelled by 1,200 jobs this July. Last July, seasonal hiring led to a lesser increase of 700. Scattered hiring bolstered construction employment by 800 jobs this July, much less than the gain of 2,700 a year ago. Between February and July of this year, warmer weather and more business led to the addition of 23,600 construction jobs, slightly more than the hiring of 23,000 during that period of 1984. Limited hiring in food stores outnumbered layoffs at general merchandise stores and at building materials and garden suppliers, so that retail trade edged up by a minor 400 jobs. Hiring was slightly more extensive last July at 800 jobs. Between this February and July, retail trade benefited from a seasonal gain of 25,300 jobs, slightly less than the gain of 25,900 during that period of 1984.

A sizable net loss of 3,800 jobs was registered in state government this July. Seasonal layoffs of 4,100 at public colleges and universities overwhelmed the hiring of 300 at other state agencies. Last July, a lesser 3,400 jobs were lost, with less extensive layoffs of 3,000 in education but additional layoffs of 400 in non-education. As schools began laying off this June, 3,900 jobs were lost in education, contributing towards a net decrease of 3,400 in state government.

Transportation employment receded by 2,100 jobs this July, with seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers along with less business in trucking and water transportation. Last July, the only prevalent trend was among school bus drivers, so that transportation grew by a lesser 600 jobs.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment advanced by 2,500 jobs between this June and July, representing a healthy 58 percent of the monthly job growth statewide. Baltimore's total of 997,100 jobs for July comprised 52 percent of total employment statewide. Since July, 1984, the area's employment has expanded by 11,100 jobs, representing 13 percent of the increase statewide. Between this June and July, the area's manufacturing industries lost 1,900 jobs, with 700 of them in apparel and textiles and 600 in food processing. Meanwhile, 500 jobs were added in nonelectrical machinery. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 4,400 jobs during this July. Local government increased by 4,900 jobs, federal government by 1,600, and finance/insurance/real estate by 700. At the same time, transportation receded by 1,700 jobs, state government by 1,000 and trade by 800.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.81 between June and July to $399.15. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.2 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.88. The biggest change in average workweeks was the addition of 4.1 hours to average workweeks in transportation equipment, due to more overtime and longer scheduled workweeks. Ten out of the 16 reported industries had increases in average hourly earnings of at least 5 cents during July. Only the chemicals and instruments industries reported a significant decrease, due to less overtime and vacations. Earnings increased with more overtime, higher incentive pay, wage rate increase, vacation periods, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Nonelectrical machinery registered the most notable increased earnings of 77 cents, because of wage rate increase and more overtime. Average workweeks in July ranged from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles up to 46.0 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.47 in apparel and textiles up to $14.00 in primary metals. Since July, 1984, average workweeks have decreased by 0.5 hours, while average weekly earnings have risen by $10.60 or 2.7 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers' average weekly earnings increased by $12.90 between June and July to $423.54. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.3 hours to 41.2, while average hourly earnings increased by 24 cents to $10.28. Earnings and workweeks tend to be higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims were up 67.6 percent from the previous month because of large layoffs in the industries of nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel. Continued claims were up 27.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 27.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 27.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined less than one percent to $126.48.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 18.0 percent and continued claims rose 26.3 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 18.5 percent and continued claims rose 6.4 percent.

Initial claims filed in offices located in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were up 58.8 percent, continued claims rose 19.1 percent, weeks compensated increased 19.3 percent, and the amount of payments rose 19.8 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $131.25.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 322.8 in July, indicating that consumer prices had risen by 0.2 percent since June and by 3.6 percent since last July. The index means that a market basket of consumer items that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.28. Indexed at 301.6 for July, prices of food and beverages were up by 0.1 percent over the month and by 2.1 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of all consumer items, indexed at 324.0, had increased by 0.3 percent from May and by 3.5 percent from last July. The area's prices of food and beverages hit an index of 305.3 for July, having been inflated by 0.9 percent from May and 3.2 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch—United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area—1970-1984 Annual Averages.

[G]

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
JULY, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July '84
MARYLAND	2,306,924	2,290,577	2,204,688	2,188,376	102,236	102,201	4.4	4.5	5.3
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,113,119	1,103,023	1,054,845	1,044,239	58,274	58,784	5.2	5.3	6.1
BALTIMORE CITY	394,683	391,505	368,195	364,493	26,488	27,012	6.7	6.9	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	188,793	186,934	181,464	179,639	7,329	7,295	3.9	3.9	4.8
BALTIMORE	330,346	327,256	313,561	310,408	16,785	16,848	5.1	5.1	6.2
CARROLL	49,897	49,372	47,968	47,486	1,929	1,886	3.9	3.8	4.3
HARFORD	74,049	73,329	70,758	70,047	3,291	3,282	4.4	4.5	6.0
HOWARD	62,202	61,548	60,283	59,677	1,919	1,871	3.1	3.0	3.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,149	13,079	12,616	12,489	533	590	4.1	4.5	5.8
D.C. AREA	928,076	922,307	901,484	895,534	26,592	26,773	2.9	2.9	3.5
CALVERT	22,713	22,632	21,860	21,716	853	916	3.8	4.0	4.8
CHARLES	48,118	47,789	46,774	46,466	1,344	1,323	2.8	2.8	3.4
FREDERICK	74,478	73,639	72,177	71,701	2,301	1,937	3.1	2.6	4.3
MONTGOMERY	366,721	364,618	357,814	355,453	8,907	9,165	2.4	2.5	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,045	413,631	402,858	400,199	13,187	13,432	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,031	99,146	91,258	91,761	7,773	7,385	7.8	7.4	9.6
ALLEGANY	32,757	34,200	30,129	31,583	2,628	2,617	8.0	7.7	9.8
GARRETT	12,093	12,064	10,949	10,973	1,144	1,091	9.5	9.0	11.0
WASHINGTON	54,181	52,882	50,180	49,205	4,001	3,677	7.4	7.0	9.2
BALANCE OF STATE	166,699	166,100	157,102	156,841	9,597	9,259	5.8	5.6	6.8
CAROLINE	8,510	8,368	7,903	7,739	607	629	7.1	7.5	8.2
CECIL	33,189	32,747	31,565	31,259	1,624	1,488	4.9	4.5	8.2
DORCHESTER	14,888	15,209	13,511	13,817	1,377	1,392	9.2	9.2	9.9
KENT	8,302	8,252	7,762	7,856	540	396	6.5	4.8	7.8
ST. MARY'S	21,668	21,905	20,711	20,892	957	1,013	4.4	4.6	5.2
SOMERSET	8,510	8,409	7,501	7,491	1,009	918	11.9	10.9	13.6
TALBOT	18,049	18,079	17,452	17,545	597	534	3.3	3.0	3.4
WICOMICO	31,547	31,588	29,455	29,546	2,092	2,042	6.6	6.5	6.2
WORCESTER	22,036	21,543	21,242	20,696	794	847	3.6	3.9	4.3
UNITED STATES[2]	117,536,000	116,572,000	108,854,000	107,819,000	8,682,000	8,753,000	7.4	7.5	7.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

[A] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1906.9	1902.6	1820.7	997.1	994.6	986.0
Manufacturing	212.2	214.4	218.6	135.9	137.8	141.2
Durable Goods	112.5	112.6	116.7	77.0	76.9	81.4
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.7	1.7	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.6	7.3	5.1	5.2	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries	15.1	15.6	19.5	13.7	14.1	18.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.4	12.6	14.7	12.4	12.5	14.7
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	17.4	17.0	18.8	10.3	9.8	11.8
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.2	37.9	38.8	26.7	26.6	27.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.6
Communication equipment	26.9	26.7	26.0	20.2	20.0	19.4
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.0	11.7	9.5	9.5	7.6
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.7	101.8	101.9	58.9	60.9	59.8
Food and kindred products	27.9	28.3	27.2	13.9	14.5	14.0
Meat products	6.8	6.9	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.8	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.0	2.7
Textile mill products	0.9	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.4	12.0	12.9	6.8	7.5	7.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	2.1	2.4	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.1	2.4	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.3	9.8	7.7	8.0	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.2	26.5	14.2	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.5	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.7	12.5	9.8	9.9	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	8.9	9.2	9.4	5.0	5.2	5.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.7	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.4
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.0	2.4	*	*	*

[B] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
Nonmanufacturing	1694.7	1688.2	1602.1	861.2	856.8	844.8
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	138.6	137.8	120.9	56.6	56.2	59.1
Heavy construction contractors	14.4	14.3	14.6	7.9	7.7	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	91.3	93.4	91.4	56.5	58.1	59.1
Railroad transportation	6.8	6.8	7.8	4.9	4.9	5.6
Transportation, except railroads	45.8	47.9	43.6	24.7	26.4	25.6
Trucking and warehousing	27.7	28.1	26.4	13.1	13.5	13.4
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.7	[illegible]	40.0	26.9	26.8	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.4	25.5	16.9	16.8	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.3	14.3	14.5	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	478.1	477.7	454.8	240.1	240.9	233.1
Wholesale trade	105.5	105.5	100.5	59.8	60.1	58.4
Retail trade	372.6	372.2	354.3	180.3	180.8	174.7
General merchandise stores	42.5	43.1	41.4	19.5	19.7	18.7
Department stores	36.5	37.1	35.4	16.5	16.6	15.8
Nonstore retailers	6.0	6.2	7.3	5.0	5.1	6.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.0	111.8	106.2	66.3	65.6	63.8
Banking	25.8	25.5	24.5	15.6	15.3	14.6
Credit agencies, except banks	19.9	19.6	16.1	9.5	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	21.2	21.0	20.5	16.3	16.1	15.4
Services	477.7	475.4	448.8	235.8	235.6	233.3
Health services	122.9	122.6	119.4	69.0	68.9	69.8
Private hospitals	64.7	64.9	63.7	38.6	38.7	39.9
Private educational services	24.1	25.3	25.1	17.7	18.4	18.4
Elementary and secondary school	8.9	10.0	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.2	13.3	13.0	*	*	*
Social services	22.6	23.3	20.8	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	40.0	39.1	36.8	17.9	17.5	16.2
Engineering and architectural services	25.2	24.6	22.8	8.7	8.5	7.6
Total government	394.4	390.5	378.3	205.7	200.2	200.4
Total federal government	140.2	136.8	135.6	56.4	54.8	54.9
U.S. Department of Defense	49.6	49.3	47.8	20.2	20.0	19.9
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	14.8	13.8	7.9	7.7	7.3
Other federal government	75.6	72.7	74.0	28.3	27.1	27.7
Total state and local government	254.2	253.7	242.7	149.3	145.4	145.5
Total state government	79.8	83.6	80.1	58.7	59.7	58.9
Public universities and colleges	22.5	26.6	22.8	9.5	10.8	9.5
Non-education	57.3	57.0	57.3	49.2	48.9	49.4
Total local government	174.4	170.1	162.6	90.6	85.7	86.6
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	95.5	102.3	87.5	44.2	48.5	42.7
Non-education	78.9	67.8	75.1	46.4	37.2	43.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[I]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Maryland
JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
MANUFACTURING	$399.15	$390.34	$388.55	40.4	40.2	40.9	$9.88	$9.71	$9.50
DURABLE GOODS	463.83	447.53	441.83	41.9	41.4	42.2	11.07	10.81	10.47
Lumber and wood products	285.38	287.52	259.84	39.2	40.1	38.1	7.28	7.17	6.82
Furniture and fixtures	299.47	302.50	270.38	40.8	41.1	39.3	7.34	7.36	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	436.54	433.16	420.43	46.0	45.5	45.6	9.49	9.52	9.22
Primary metal industries	590.80	567.59	569.09	42.2	41.4	41.6	14.00	13.71	13.68
Fabricated metal products	384.71	392.84	392.06	41.5	42.7	41.4	9.27	9.20	9.47
Machinery except electrical	493.12	481.07	509.18	39.8	41.4	45.1	12.39	11.62	11.29
Electric and electronic equipment	389.23	379.75	369.93	40.8	40.1	41.8	9.54	9.47	8.85
Transportation equipment	597.15	530.06	492.66	45.0	40.9	42.0	13.27	12.96	11.73
Instruments and related products	337.00	333.26	275.33	40.7	39.3	33.7	8.28	8.48	8.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	312.42	301.79	312.66	39.9	40.4	40.5	7.83	7.47	7.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	335.71	335.87	334.22	38.9	39.1	39.6	8.63	8.59	8.44
Food and kindred products	302.24	298.72	318.00	38.6	38.2	42.4	7.83	7.82	7.50
Apparel and other textile products	225.80	224.55	222.52	34.9	35.7	36.3	6.47	6.29	6.13
Paper and allied products	338.08	349.45	351.75	40.2	41.7	40.2	8.41	8.38	8.75
Printing and publishing	390.00	388.96	379.08	37.5	37.4	39.0	10.40	10.40	9.72
Chemical and allied products	447.10	451.86	456.25	42.5	41.8	42.8	10.52	10.81	10.66
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	336.44	338.87	313.03	43.3	43.5	40.6	7.77	7.79	7.71

Covers an estimated 141,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[H]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
MANUFACTURING	$423.54	$410.64	$408.95	41.2	40.9	41.1	$10.28	$10.04	$9.95
DURABLE GOODS	492.91	467.32	459.06	43.2	41.8	42.0	11.41	11.18	10.93
Stone, clay and glass products	456.26	449.16	432.96	46.7	45.6	45.1	9.77	9.85	9.60
Primary metal industries	601.14	574.98	580.67	43.0	42.0	42.2	13.98	13.69	13.76
Fabricated metal products	401.00	405.42	412.44	42.3	43.5	42.0	9.48	9.32	9.82
Machinery except electrical	426.85	397.58	394.80	42.9	40.2	42.0	9.95	9.89	9.40
Electric and electronic equipment	434.10	415.49	401.88	41.7	40.3	40.8	10.41	10.31	9.85
Transportation equipment	647.24	562.59	526.54	46.1	42.3	42.6	14.04	13.30	12.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	293.44	281.00	304.20	39.6	40.2	39.0	7.41	6.99	7.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.05	344.67	343.60	38.8	39.8	40.0	8.79	8.66	8.59
Food and kindred products	384.15	379.45	376.36	39.4	39.9	40.6	9.75	9.51	9.27
Apparel and other textile products	201.74	228.80	231.46	30.2	35.2	35.5	6.68	6.50	6.52
Paper and allied products	299.77	309.96	319.60	40.4	42.0	40.0	7.42	7.38	7.99
Printing and publishing	352.91	351.50	356.84	36.8	36.5	39.3	9.59	9.63	9.08
Chemical and allied products	438.46	446.64	457.00	42.2	42.7	43.4	10.39	10.46	10.53
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	315.24	319.16	284.20	44.4	44.7	40.6	7.10	7.14	7.00

Covers an estimated 86,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[J]

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Initial Claims	28,918	17,253	23,725	15,530	9,778	13,676
Total Continued Claims	143,052	112,614	123,177	79,786	66,989	78,510
Total Weeks Compensated	132,084	103,518	111,168	76,819	64,386	70,116
Total Amount of Payments	$16,706,167	$13,124,679	$14,141,980	$10,082,637	$8,413,209	$8,630,509
Average Weekly Payment	$126.48	$126.79	$127.21	$131.25	$130.67	$123.09

[K]

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	282	239	293
Total Continued Claims	1,778	1,408	1,758
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	192	162	220
Total Continued Claims	945	888	1,086

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

[C] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area [2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	654.5	653.7	622.1
Manufacturing	32.0	32.4	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.2	17.4	18.2
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.1	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.5	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.8	15.0	15.5
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.5	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	622.5	621.3	588.4
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.4
Construction	54.2	54.4	49.5
Transportation and public utilities	20.1	20.3	18.4
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	12.0	10.2
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.5	8.1
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	173.8	174.4	167.9
Wholesale trade	33.0	33.0	31.7
Retail trade*	140.8	141.4	136.2
General merchandise stores	17.8	18.3	17.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	36.0	35.7	34.6
Banking	7.5	7.5	7.3
Services*	184.3	182.0	172.3
Private educational services	5.3	5.8	5.6
Miscellaneous services	19.7	19.2	18.5
Total government	153.5	154.0	145.3
Total federal government	77.3	75.8	74.5
Total state and local government	76.2	78.2	70.8
Total state government	13.6	15.9	14.0
Total local government	62.6	62.3	56.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[E] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.7	81.9	80.6
Manufacturing	17.2	17.5	18.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	14.3	15.0
Nonmanufacturing	63.5	64.4	62.4
Construction	6.7	6.9	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.9	18.1
General Merchandise stores	1.9	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.6	15.6	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.2	6.3	6.6
Social services	1.6	1.7	1.5
Total government	13.8	14.4	12.9
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.2	12.8	11.3
State government	4.1	4.4	3.4
Local government	8.1	8.4	7.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[F] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.4	120.6	117.6
Manufacturing	23.6	23.8	24.1
Food and kindred products*	10.1	9.8	9.1
Meat products	5.1	5.1	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.3	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.3	1.5	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	9.4	9.6	9.7
Nonmanufacturing	95.8	96.8	93.5
Construction	7.0	7.2	7.5
Transportation and public utilities*	5.9	6.2	6.3
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	33.9	33.8	32.8
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.8	4.8	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	23.5	22.9	22.4
Health services	7.4	7.3	7.5
Total government	20.7	21.9	20.0
Total federal government	6.4	6.4	6.0
Total state and local government	14.3	15.5	14.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[D] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	442.1	438.[illegible]	442.3
Manufacturing	52.5	53.8	52.5
Durable Goods*	17.9	18.3	18.0
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.7	4.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.4	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.2	1.7
Nondurable goods*	34.6	35.5	34.5
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.7	5.2	4.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.8	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.9	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.1	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	389.6	384.7	389.8
Construction	17.8	17.7	18.6
Transportation and public utilities	32.2	32.7	33.7
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.1	11.5	11.6
Trucking and warehousing	5.8	5.7	5.6
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.2	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	91.6	92.3	91.2
Wholesale trade	28.9	29.3	28.5
Retail trade	62.7	63.0	62.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.2	42.9	41.0
Banking	12.5	12.3	11.7
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.5	10.5	9.9
Services and mining*	117.7	117.2	118.8
Health services	36.3	36.3	38.7
Educational services	13.0	13.7	13.6
Social services	6.3	6.4	5.8
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.4
Total government	87.1	81.9	86.5
Total federal government	15.4	15.1	14.9
Total state and local government	71.7	66.8	71.6
Total state government	29.3	29.1	29.8
Total local government	42.4	37.7	41.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

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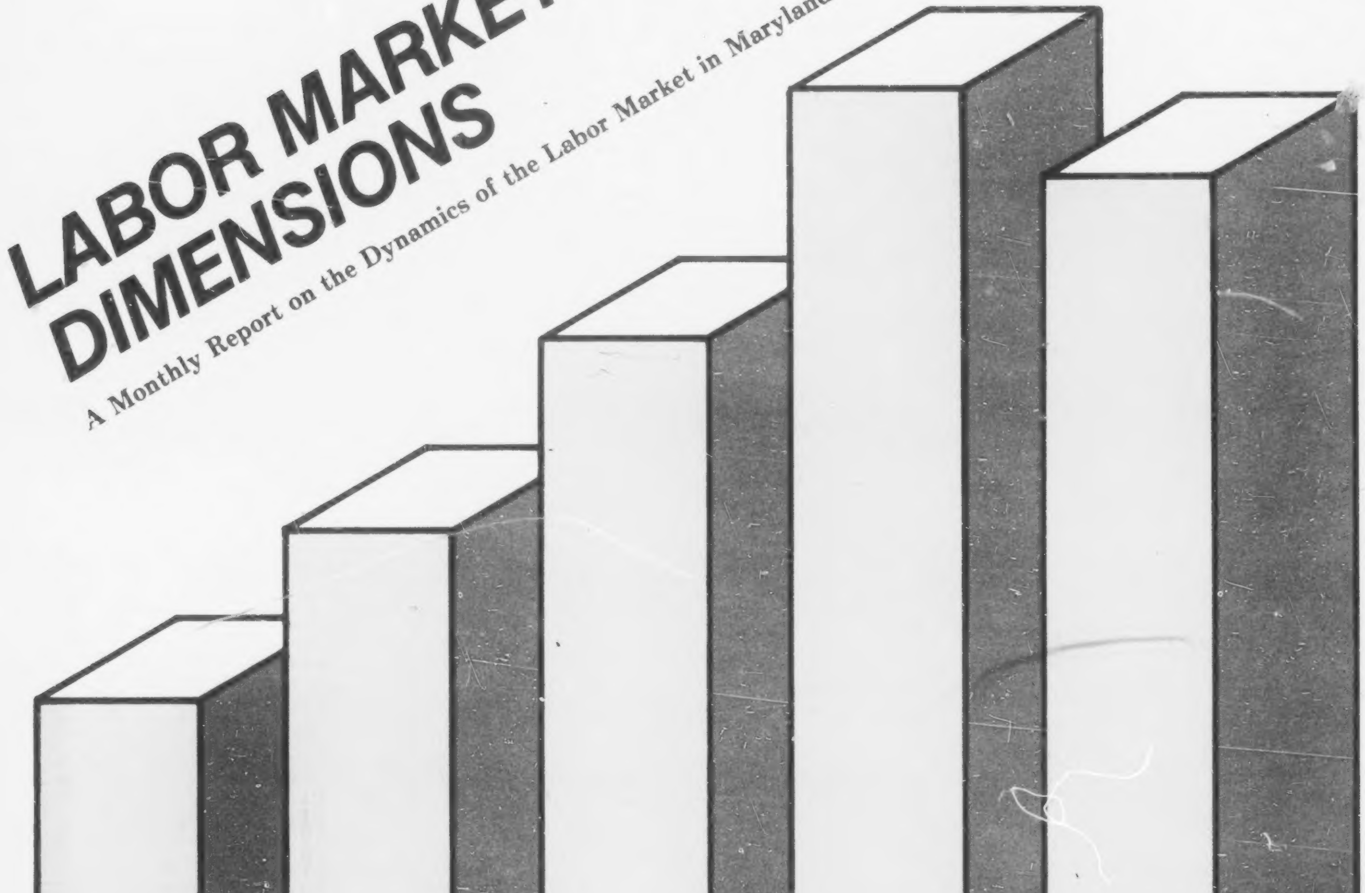
AUGUST, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Harry Hughes
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment rate continued downward

Maryland's unemployment continued to decrease, falling from 4.4 percent in July to 4.3 percent in August. This is the lowest unemployment rate since May, 1974 and the lowest rate for an August since 1973. Unemployment has been steadily declining from a high this year of 6.1 percent in January, deterred only by a minor increase of 0.1 in June. Another slight decrease in unemployment is expected during September. In this third year of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, the unemployment rate's decrease of 1.8 percentage points between January and August exceeded last year's decrease during that period of 1.5 percentage points. The rate fell by 0.7 from last August's rate of 5.0 percent.

Maryland has the second lowest unemployment rate in the nation

In July only Massachusetts had an unemployment rate lower than Maryland's and it was only slightly lower at 4.3 percent than Maryland's rate of 4.4 percent. West Virginia remains as the state with the highest unemployment, suffering from a rate of 13.4 percent. Nationally, unemployment is consistently above Maryland's experience, the gap amounting to 2.6 percentage points in August. The U. S. rate did drop significantly from 7.4 percent in July to 6.9 percent in August. However, its change over the year was less than the monthly change, showing a relatively small decrease from last August's rate of 7.3 percent.

Summer workers and students left the labor market

With summer jobs coming to an end and with students and other summer workers leaving the labor market, Maryland's civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 15,122 persons between July and August. This is the first month since April that the labor force has decreased. The labor force had reached an all-time record of 2,305,622 persons during July. July's employment also registered a record level of an estimated 2,203,243 persons.

In August employment subsided by 10,169 persons, while unemployment declined by a lesser 4,953. At 99,426 persons in August, the number of unemployed persons is at the lowest level since May, 1976 and is substantially below the peak unemployment of 199,951 reached in January, 1982. During last August the labor force decreased by a greater extent than this year, with larger drops in both employment and unemployment. The labor force expanded by an estimated 32,937 persons between August of 1984 and 1985, as increases in employment of 48,852 greatly outnumbered decreases in unemployment of 15,915.

Unemployment decreased between this July and August in all categories, in initial and continued claims filed for unemployment insurance and in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Claims represented 33 percent of the total August unemployment. The volume of employment was dragged down as summer jobs with local governments came to an end and as school personnel were laid off in the interval between summer school and the fall semester. Other seasonal layoffs were experienced in eating and drinking places, membership organizations, and federal government; while strike activity hit nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Hiring was noted in construction, electric and electronic equipment manufacturing, and business services.

County unemployment ranged from 2.5 to 10.1 percent

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates declined between July and August in 18 counties while increasing in six. The only substantial rise in unemployment was recorded in Cecil County. Temporary layoffs in Delaware's automobile plants caused the county's rate to jump from 4.9 to 7.0 percent. Notable declines in unemployment included Washington County's drop from 7.4 to 6.2 percent, Kent County's from 6.4 to 5.4 percent, and Somerset County's from 11.8 to 10.1 percent. August unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent registered in Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery up to 10.1 percent in Somerset. Unemployment still exceeds 10 percent only in Somerset.

Western Maryland is the area of the state with the highest unemployment. Its rate did fall considerably from 7.8 percent in July to 6.8 percent in August. Rates were lowest at 2.8 percent in the Washington, D.C. suburbs, where the rate was reduced slightly from July's 2.9 percent. In the

Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the rate was down to 5.0 percent from July's 5.3 percent. Baltimore City's rate decreased from 6.8 to 6.4 percent. In July, 194 out of 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. In the Balance of State unemployment actually increased slightly between July and August from 5.7 to 5.8 percent, mainly because of Cecil County's influence.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment decreased with seasonal layoffs in local government

After steadily adding 89,100 jobs between January and July, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment subsided by 13,500 jobs during August. There were sizable layoffs in education between the summer and fall sessions, and summer jobs with local governments started to end. Between January and July of 1984, a greater 94,400 jobs were added. In August, a lesser 8,200 jobs were lost than for the same month this year. After hitting an all-time record of 1,905,800 jobs in July, employment declined in August but still registered a record level for that month of the year. Since last August, jobs increased by 79,800.

Manufacturing employment showed little change between March and June. A decrease of 2,000 jobs was recorded during July and an increase of 1,200 during August. The electric and electronic equipment industry added 700 jobs during August, with more business in communication equipment along with more business and recalls from unpaid vacations in electronic components and accessories. Recalls from unpaid vacations bolstered employment in rubber and plastic products by 400. More business in meat products and seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables expanded food processing by 400 jobs.

Three hundred jobs each were added in transportation equipment and apparel/textiles, along with 200 each in furniture/fixtures and textile mill products. Strike activity reduced employment by 700 in nonelectrical machinery over the month. There had been another instance of strike activity in June.

Weak business conditions in blast furnace and basic steel products dropped primary metals by 400 jobs during August. Since January, 2,600 jobs were lost in primary metals. During August, 1984, manufacturing registered a small gain of 100 jobs. The notable trends consisted of 400 layoffs in electric and electronic equipment, outnumbered by gains of 700 in food processing and 500 in apparel and textiles.

Manufacturing jobs at lower level than a year ago

For the 10th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than their numbers a year ago. The August total of 213,600 was lower than in August, 1984 by 5,100 jobs. Since last August, 7 of the 17 reported industry categories gained in employment, 7 diminished, and 3 stayed the same. The only significant growth industry was transportation equipment, up by 2,600 jobs. The major declining industries were primary metals down by 4,600 jobs, nonelectrical machinery down by 2,100, and apparel/textiles down by 1,700.

Nonmanufacturing employment up over a year ago

Nonmanufacturing industries have been setting the trends in total employment. Jobs fell by 14,700 during August, after increasing by 91,600 between January and July. For the 29th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment was up over its level a year ago, rising by 84,900 jobs over last August's level. Services employment was up over the year by 30,800 jobs, trade by 23,900, construction by 19,200, finance/insurance/real estate by 7,100, federal government by 4,100, transportation by 2,600, and local government by 900. Down over the year was communications by 1,100 jobs and state government by 1,000.

Local government dropped by 13,900 jobs between this July and August. Local boards of education and community colleges laid off 5,300 workers in the interval between the summer and fall semesters. City and county governments began laying off summer workers, reducing their employment by 8,600. Last August, layoffs were much less extreme totaling 4,800, which included 2,700 in education and 2,100 in noneducation. Since this May, employment in local education fell by 15,700 jobs, less severe than the layoffs of 19,000 during last summer. Between May and July, the hiring of summer workers had swelled city and county governments by 11,000 jobs, more than the hiring of 9,100 during that two-month period in 1984. State government employment receded by only a net of 200 jobs between this July and August, as layoffs of 700 in public colleges and universities outnumbered hiring of 500 at other state agencies.

Trade employment was reduced by 1,300 during August. Most layoffs were concentrated in wholesale trade and at eating and drinking places, with others in building materials/garden supplies and automobile dealerships. Last

August, trade lost a greater 1,800 jobs. Before this August, trade had been steadily expanding, adding 27,400 jobs between February and July as compared with a greater 28,700 jobs during that period in 1984.

Federal government employment contracted by 600 jobs during this August, similar to the monthly layoffs a year ago. Between this April and July, summer hiring had contributed to a 7,800 growth in employment. The transportation industry slipped by 300 jobs during this August, with strike activity in trucking.

Construction and services hit record levels of employment

The most notable hiring during August in nonmanufacturing was the gain of 1,300 jobs in construction. Although the hiring was scattered, it exceeded the increase of only 200 jobs during last August. Since this February, construction had expanded without interruption. It added 25,300 jobs, more than the gain of 23,200 during that period in 1984. The August, 1985 total of 140,300 construction jobs does represent an all-time record.

Services also hit an all-time record level in August, as it increased slightly by 500 jobs over the month to a total of 479,000. During August, sizable hiring in business services along with more limited hiring in social services barely outnumbered extensive seasonal layoffs by membership organizations. Last August, services registered a small net decrease of 600 jobs, with seasonal layoffs by membership organizations outnumbering hiring in private education. Services has increased without stop since this January, adding 31,100 jobs and exceeding the growth of 27,800 during that period in 1984.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 10,600 jobs between July and August representing 78.5 percent of the decrease statewide. The only sizable trend was the loss of 11,700 jobs in local government, with 4,000 of those workers being laid off in education. State government increased slightly by 500 jobs, as primary metals manufacturing slipped by 500. Since last August, employment in the Baltimore area has increased by 11,500 jobs, accounting for 14.4 percent of growth statewide. The area's total of 987,500 jobs for August comprised 52.2 percent of employment statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $2.14 between July and August to $399.50. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.3 hours to 40.6, although average hourly earnings slipped by 2 cents to $9.84. Average workweeks lengthened by at least one hour only in food processing, paper and allied products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. These industries were influenced by more overtime, vacations, and longer scheduled workweeks. Workweeks were reduced in lumber/wood products and instruments. Hourly earnings rose by at least 5 cents during August in six industry groups while falling in another six groups. Wage rate increases and more business added 55 cents to hourly earnings in furniture and fixtures. Strike activity, lower incentive pay, less overtime, and hiring of lower paid workers reduced earnings in nonelectrical machinery by 62 cents. Average workweeks ranged during August from 34.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.6 in transportation equipment. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.23 in apparel and textiles up to $14.02 in primary metals. Since last August, average workweeks in manufacturing have fallen by 0.2 hours, while average weekly earnings have risen by $15.57 or 4.1 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose by $5.95 between July and August to $427.23. Average weekly hours increased by 0.5 hours to 41.6, while average hourly earnings also increased by 2 cents to $10.27. Earnings and workweeks tend to be higher in the Baltimore area's manufacturing companies than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims were down 28.5 percent from July's total because fewer workers filed claims from the industries of nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel. Continued claims decreased 14.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 16.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 12.3 percent. The average weekly check rose 4.8 percent to $132.57.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees decreased 3.5 percent and continued claims were down 4.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers were up 16.1 percent and continued claims decreased 5.0 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 31.0 percent, continued claims decreased 3.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.8 percent, and the amount of payments went down 5.1 percent. The average weekly check went up 1.9 percent to $133.68.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.2 percent between July and August to 323.5. Prices had been inflated by 3.4 percent since last August. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.35. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 301.8 for August, were up by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.7 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home declined over the month by 1.5 percent to an index of 295.6.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, for the 3rd quarter of 1984, 4th quarter of 1984, and Annual Averages.

Affirmative Action Data with 1984 estimates for the State of Maryland, Baltimore Metropolian Area, and counties.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
AUGUST, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	August	July **	August	July **	August	July **	August	July **	August '84
MARYLAND	2,290,500	2,305,622	2,193,074	2,203,243	97,426	102,379	4.3	4.4	5.0
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,101,247	1,114,359	1,045,807	1,055,697	55,440	58,662	5.0	5.3	6.0
BALTIMORE CITY	389,807	395,545	365,040	368,492	24,767	27,053	6.4	6.8	7.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,778	188,899	179,909	181,610	6,869	7,289	3.7	3.9	4.7
BALTIMORE	327,252	330,567	310,874	313,814	16,378	16,753	5.0	5.1	6.0
CARROLL	49,336	49,899	47,557	48,007	1,779	1,892	3.6	3.8	3.9
HARFORD	73,463	74,047	70,152	70,815	3,311	3,232	4.5	4.4	5.9
HOWARD	61,563	62,254	59,767	60,332	1,796	1,922	2.9	3.1	3.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,048	13,147	12,508	12,626	540	521	4.1	4.0	5.4
D.C. AREA	924,820	926,432	899,138	899,866	25,682	26,566	2.8	2.9	3.3
CALVERT	22,531	22,671	21,803	21,821	728	850	3.2	3.7	4.4
CHARLES	47,871	48,014	46,653	46,690	1,218	1,324	2.5	2.8	3.1
FREDERICK	73,809	74,284	71,989	72,048	1,820	2,236	2.5	3.0	3.1
MONTGOMERY	366,024	366,142	356,883	357,172	9,141	8,970	2.5	2.4	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	414,585	415,322	401,809	402,135	12,776	13,187	3.1	3.2	3.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,139	98,697	91,483	91,040	6,656	7,657	6.8	7.8	8.6
ALLEGANY	32,451	32,612	30,156	30,037	2,295	2,575	7.1	7.9	8.9
GARRETT	12,057	12,039	11,037	10,932	1,020	1,107	8.5	9.2	10.1
WASHINGTON	53,631	54,046	50,290	50,071	3,341	3,975	6.2	7.4	8.1
BALANCE OF STATE	166,293	166,134	156,645	156,639	9,648	9,495	5.8	5.7	5.9
CAROLINE	8,432	8,490	7,816	7,883	616	607	7.3	7.1	8.0
CECIL	33,375	33,188	31,053	31,557	2,322	1,631	7.0	4.9	6.9
DORCHESTER	15,311	14,824	13,952	13,470	1,359	1,354	8.9	9.1	7.2
KENT	8,293	8,279	7,845	7,749	448	530	5.4	6.4	5.4
ST. MARY'S	21,694	21,550	20,826	20,617	868	933	4.0	4.3	4.7
SOMERSET	8,287	8,440	7,454	7,448	833	992	10.1	11.8	12.3
TALBOT	17,674	18,004	17,055	17,418	619	586	3.5	3.3	3.0
WICOMICO	31,121	31,378	29,313	29,312	1,808	2,066	5.8	6.6	6.0
WORCESTER	22,106	21,981	21,331	21,185	775	796	3.5	3.6	3.7
UNITED STATES [2]	116,679,000	117,536,000	108,628,000	108,854,000	8,051,000	8,682,000	6.9	7.4	7.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1892.3	1905.8	1812.5	987.5	998.1	976.0
Manufacturing	213.6	212.4	218.7	136.9	136.1	141.6
Durable Goods	112.2	112.4	115.8	76.7	76.8	80.4
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.7	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.3
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.5	7.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries	14.7	15.1	19.3	13.2	13.7	17.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.9	12.4	14.9	11.9	12.4	14.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.2	1.3	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	16.7	17.4	18.8	10.2	10.3	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.8	38.1	38.4	26.9	26.7	26.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Communication equipment	27.1	26.9	25.7	20.4	20.2	19.2
Transportation equipment	14.2	13.9	11.6	9.8	9.5	7.5
Ship and boat building and repair	1.8	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	101.4	100.0	102.9	60.2	59.3	61.2
Food and kindred products	28.5	28.1	27.9	14.3	14.0	14.7
Meat products	7.0	6.8	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	4.2	3.9	4.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.1	0.9	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.7	11.4	13.4	7.2	6.9	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.0	1.8	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.1	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	9.8	7.7	7.7	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.0	26.2	14.2	14.3	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.4	10.0	5.6	5.7	5.4
Chemical and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.3	8.9	9.5	5.3	5.0	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.8	5.7	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.5
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.0	2.5	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Nonmanufacturing	1678.7	1693.4	1593.8	850.6	862.0	834.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	140.3	139.0	121.1	57.3	56.9	54.0
Heavy construction contractors	14.5	14.2	14.6	7.9	7.8	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	90.8	91.2	90.7	56.1	56.4	58.3
Railroad transportation	6.5	6.5	7.7	4.7	4.8	5.5
Transportation, except railroads	45.7	46.0	43.1	24.6	24.8	24.9
Trucking and warehousing	27.2	27.8	25.6	12.8	13.2	12.5
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.6	38.7	39.9	26.8	26.8	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.4	25.5	16.9	16.9	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.4	9.9	9.9	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	476.9	478.2	453.0	240.1	240.2	233.1
Wholesale trade	106.2	105.6	100.6	60.2	60.0	58.5
Retail trade	370.7	372.6	352.4	179.9	180.2	174.6
General merchandise stores	42.4	42.5	41.4	19.7	19.5	19.3
Department stores	36.5	36.5	35.5	16.7	16.5	16.4
Nonstore retailers	5.8	6.0	7.1	4.8	5.0	5.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.0	113.1	105.9	66.4	66.3	63.4
Banking	25.9	25.8	24.4	15.7	15.6	14.6
Credit agencies, except banks	19.9	19.8	16.3	9.5	9.5	9.5
Insurance carriers	21.1	21.1	20.3	16.4	16.3	15.2
Services	479.0	478.5	448.2	236.1	236.4	232.1
Health services	123.2	123.1	119.5	69.3	69.2	69.7
Private hospitals	64.9	64.9	63.8	38.8	38.8	39.7
Private educational services	24.3	24.3	24.6	17.8	17.8	18.1
Elementary and secondary school	9.1	9.1	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.2	13.2	12.8	*	*	*
Social services	22.9	22.5	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.9	39.8	37.0	17.9	17.7	16.3
Engineering and architectural services	25.2	25.1	22.8	8.8	8.6	7.6
Total government	377.1	391.8	373.1	194.4	205.6	193.3
Total federal government	138.9	139.5	134.8	56.5	56.5	54.9
U.S. Department of Defense	49.4	49.7	47.2	20.1	20.2	19.7
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	15.0	13.8	7.8	7.8	7.3
Other federal government	74.5	74.8	73.8	28.6	28.5	27.9
Total state and local government	238.2	252.3	238.3	137.9	149.1	138.4
Total state government	79.5	79.7	80.5	59.4	58.9	58.8
Public universities and colleges	21.5	22.2	23.3	9.6	9.5	9.7
Non-education	58.0	57.5	57.2	49.8	49.4	49.1
Total local government	158.7	172.6	157.8	78.5	90.2	79.6
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	90.3	95.6	84.8	41.3	45.3	38.0
Non-education	68.4	77.0	73.0	37.2	44.9	41.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Maryland
AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
MANUFACTURING	$399.50	$397.36	$383.93	40.6	40.3	40.8	$9.84	$9.86	$9.41
DURABLE GOODS	464.52	463.83	431.99	42.0	41.9	41.9	11.06	11.07	10.31
Lumber and wood products	266.81	286.50	268.02	36.6	39.3	38.9	7.29	7.29	6.89
Furniture and fixtures	326.56	299.30	270.38	41.6	41.0	39.3	7.85	7.30	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	421.12	431.87	416.70	44.8	45.7	45.0	9.40	9.45	9.26
Primary metal industries	602.86	591.22	538.65	43.0	42.2	39.9	14.02	14.01	13.50
Fabricated metal products	390.15	386.46	405.92	42.5	41.6	43.0	9.18	9.29	9.44
Machinery except electrical	478.71	496.36	454.27	40.5	39.9	43.1	11.82	12.44	10.54
Electric and electronic equipment	386.63	387.87	373.09	40.4	40.7	42.3	9.57	9.53	8.82
Transportation equipment	616.06	597.15	525.66	45.6	45.0	43.3	13.51	13.27	12.14
Instruments and related products	330.42	339.47	326.19	38.6	40.9	39.3	8.56	8.30	8.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	304.63	308.05	264.41	41.0	39.8	38.6	7.43	7.74	6.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.37	333.68	336.26	39.3	38.8	39.7	8.61	8.60	8.47
Food and kindred products	301.48	296.35	313.59	38.9	37.8	41.1	7.75	7.84	7.63
Apparel and other textile products	216.80	227.41	215.68	34.8	35.7	35.3	6.23	6.37	6.11
Paper and allied products	351.12	338.08	347.77	41.8	40.2	41.9	8.40	8.41	8.03
Printing and publishing	400.14	388.41	393.03	38.0	37.6	39.5	10.53	10.33	9.95
Chemical and allied products	450.70	448.38	472.94	42.2	42.5	44.2	10.68	10.55	10.70
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	343.65	335.32	319.55	43.5	43.1	41.5	7.90	7.78	7.70

Covers an estimated 142,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
MANUFACTURING	$427.23	$421.28	$408.53	41.6	41.1	41.1	$10.27	$10.25	$9.94
DURABLE GOODS	501.12	492.48	461.16	43.5	43.2	42.0	11.52	11.40	10.98
Stone, clay and glass products	442.52	456.26	431.49	46.0	46.7	44.9	9.62	9.77	9.61
Primary metal industries	640.02	601.14	547.27	44.2	43.0	40.3	14.48	13.98	13.58
Fabricated metal products	409.03	402.80	441.60	43.7	42.4	45.2	9.36	9.50	9.77
Machinery except electrical	398.62	424.84	393.12	40.8	43.0	42.0	9.77	9.88	9.36
Electric and electronic equipment	426.42	434.30	412.93	41.2	41.8	41.5	10.35	10.39	9.95
Transportation equipment	675.39	647.24	599.42	47.9	46.1	44.6	14.10	14.04	13.44
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	282.49	293.44	252.38	41.0	39.6	37.5	6.89	7.41	6.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.65	338.63	342.34	39.5	38.7	39.9	8.70	8.75	8.58
Food and kindred products	373.58	371.53	372.33	39.7	38.5	39.4	9.41	9.65	9.45
Apparel and other textile products	216.69	204.64	220.66	33.7	31.1	34.0	6.43	6.58	6.49
Paper and allied products	318.19	299.77	319.18	42.2	40.4	42.5	7.54	7.42	7.51
Printing and publishing	357.05	353.50	358.51	37.0	36.9	38.8	9.65	9.58	9.24
Chemical and allied products	442.66	439.10	473.21	41.8	42.1	44.6	10.59	10.43	10.61
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	314.36	315.68	288.42	43.6	44.4	41.8	7.21	7.11	6.90

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Initial Claims	20,526	28,918	17,310	10,712	15,530	10,286
Total Continued Claims	122,228	143,052	123,486	76,928	79,786	76,718
Total Weeks Compensated	110,532	132,084	118,645	71,606	76,819	79,035
Total Amount of Payments	$14,652,855	$16,706,167	$14,626,226	$9,572,496	$10,082,637	$9,893,467
Average Weekly Payment	$132.57	$126.48	$123.28	133.68	$131.25	$125.18

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	272	282	271
Total Continued Claims	1,697	1,778	1,637
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	223	192	233
Total Continued Claims	898	945	1,079

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	651.1	653.0	622.3
Manufacturing	32.6	32.1	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.7	17.3	18.2
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.8	8.4	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.8	15.5
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.4	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	618.5	620.9	588.6
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	54.4	54.4	49.4
Transportation and public utilities	19.9	20.1	18.4
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.9	10.2
Trucking and warehousing	9.4	9.5	8.1
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	173.7	166.6
Wholesale trade	32.9	32.9	31.8
Retail trade*	140.3	140.8	134.8
General merchandise stores	17.6	17.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.9	35.9	34.7
Banking	7.5	7.5	7.3
Services*	185.1	184.4	171.8
Private educational services	5.5	5.5	5.4
Miscellaneous services	19.5	19.7	18.6
Total government	149.5	151.8	147.3
Total federal government	76.1	76.3	73.6
Total state and local government	73.4	75.5	73.7
Total state government	13.2	13.6	14.4
Total local government	60.2	61.9	59.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.7	80.5	80.9
Manufacturing	17.5	17.1	18.4
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	13.8	15.0
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	63.4	62.5
Construction	6.7	6.7	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	5.9	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.4	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.8	18.0
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.5	15.5	15.6
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.3
Health services	6.2	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total government	13.7	13.8	13.0
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.1	12.2	11.4
State government	4.1	4.1	3.4
Local government	8.0	8.1	8.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	118.2	119.1	116.6
Manufacturing	22.9	23.6	24.1
Food and kindred products*	10.1	10.1	9.3
Meat products	5.2	5.1	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.4
Apparel and other textile products	1.4	1.3	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	8.5	9.3	9.5
Nonmanufacturing	95.3	95.5	92.5
Construction	6.9	7.0	7.5
Transportation and public utilities*	6.0	6.0	6.2
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	34.0	33.9	32.7
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.8	4.8	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	23.6	23.5	22.2
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.5
Total government	20.0	20.3	19.4
Total federal government	6.2	6.4	5.9
Total state and local government	13.8	13.9	13.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City
AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.9	442.2	439.4
Manufacturing	52.3	52.6	52.4
Durable Goods*	17.6	17.9	17.3
Stone, clay and glass products	2.3	2.4	2.3
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.5	4.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.2	2.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.3	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	1.7
Nondurable goods*	34.7	34.7	35.1
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.6	4.7	5.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.2	1.3	1.3
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.1	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	383.6	389.6	387.0
Construction	17.7	17.7	18.3
Transportation and public utilities	31.9	32.1	34.0
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	10.9	11.1	11.9
Trucking and warehousing	5.5	5.8	5.5
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.1	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	91.0	91.3	90.3
Wholesale trade	29.1	29.1	28.6
Retail trade	61.9	62.2	61.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.3	43.2	40.9
Banking	12.6	12.5	11.7
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.6	9.9
Services and mining*	118.5	118.3	118.9
Health services	36.5	36.4	38.5
Educational services	13.2	13.1	13.4
Social services	6.4	6.3	5.9
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.5	5.1
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.5
Total government	81.2	81.0	84.6
Total federal government	15.3	15.4	14.9
Total state and local government	65.9	71.6	69.7
Total state government	29.6	29.2	29.5
Total local government	36.3	42.4	40.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

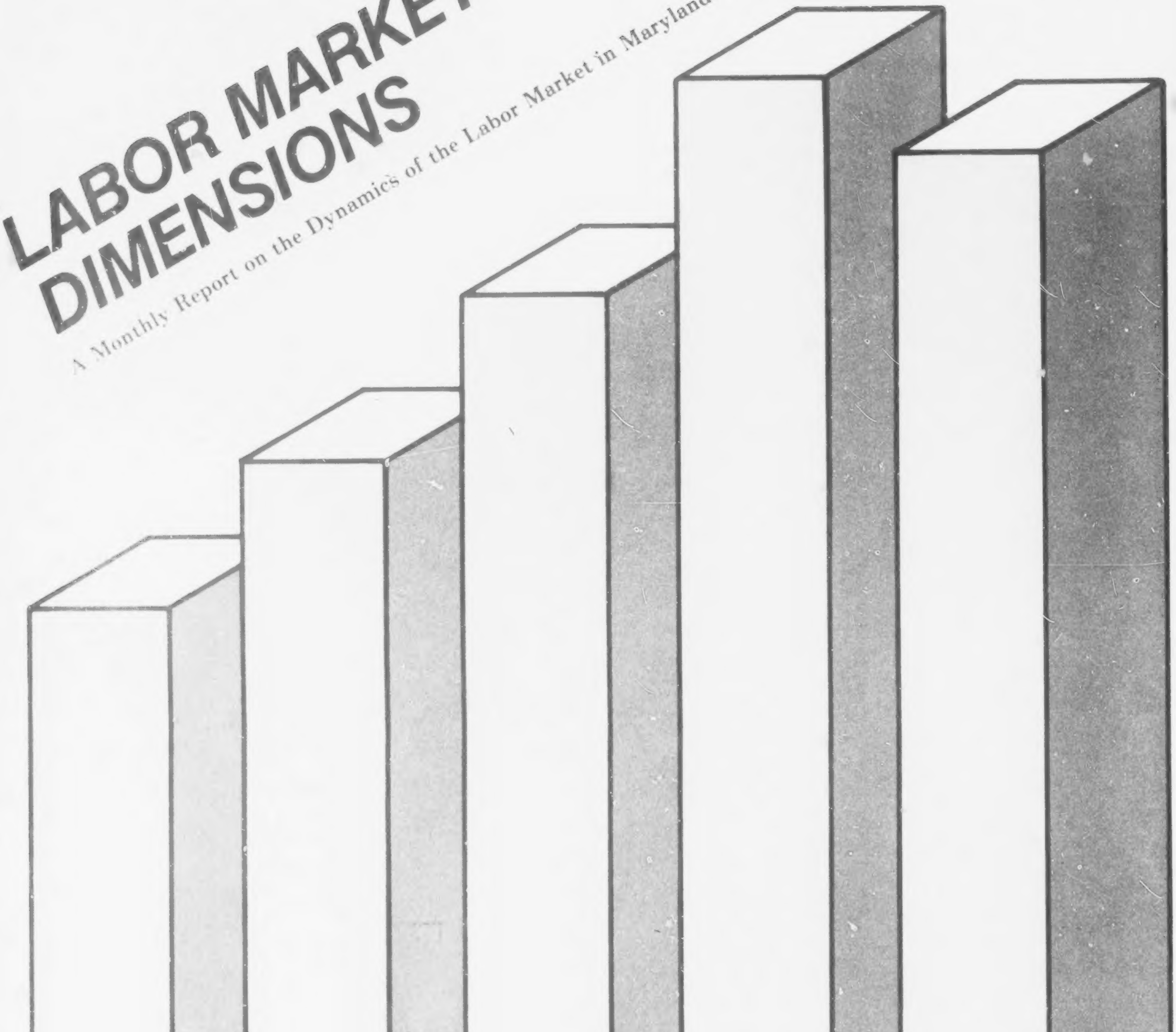
DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

4/7/86

S3616-1

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment Remains At August's Level

Maryland's unemployment rate stabilized in September, holding at the August rate of 4.3 percent. Since hitting 6.1 percent in January, the rate has steadily declined by a total of 1.8 percentage points, increasing only in June. A stable unemployment rate is the norm for September. Last year it slipped by 0.1 percentage points. Little change is expected for October. This September's rate is the lowest for a September since 1973. Since last September's rate of 4.9 percent, unemployment has fallen by 0.6 percentage points, persisting in recovery from the 1981-1982 recession.

In August, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 3.4 percent in New Hampshire up to 12.4 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's ranking for August of 46th among the 50 states is improved from 40th for 1984 and is tremendously improved from 21st in 1979.

Maryland's labor market stronger than nationally

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the national rate, amounting to a gap of 2.6 percentage points for September. The U.S. rate like Maryland's was unchanged from August's level of 6.9 percent. While Maryland's labor market has improved noticeably since last September, the national unemployment rate has fallen by only 0.2 percentage points. Black unemployment registered 15.1 percent nationally in September, up from 14.3 percent in August. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment was reported as 9.3 percent for 1984.

Summer workers leave labor force

After decreasing by an estimated 14,146 persons during August, Maryland's civilian labor force receded by another 14,017 persons in September, as students and other summer workers left the labor market. Since unemployment decreased by only 193 persons during September, the labor force decrease was concentrated in employment, which dropped by 13,824 persons. Last September, unemployment decreased to a greater extent than this year, while employment decreased to a lesser extent. From a year ago the labor force has swelled by an additional 35,642 persons, encouraged by brightening job prospects. Employment has accommodated these job-seekers, growing by 48,084 persons. Meanwhile, unemployment has receded by 12,442. The September unemployment level of 97,204 persons represents the lowest level since May, 1976. Unemployment peaked at 199,951 persons in January, 1982.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased somewhat between August and September. Claimants represented 30.4 percent of the total estimated unemployed. Employment in education increased substantially during September, as schools began their fall semesters. Other hiring was noted in construction, trucking, school buses, and personal services. Meanwhile, large numbers of summer workers were laid off by all levels of government, membership organizations, food processing, eating and drinking places, food stores, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and health services.

No County with Double-Digit Unemployment Rate

Between August and September, unemployment rates declined in 15 of Maryland's counties, increased in 8, and were unchanged in Montgomery. Unemployment decreased by at least a full percentage point only in Caroline, Cecil, and Kent. None of the increases were significant. September unemployment ranged from 2.3 percent in Frederick County up to 9.8 percent in Somerset. Charles County also enjoyed unemployment lower than Montgomery, which usually registers the lowest rate. No county in Maryland now suffers from double-digit unemployment. In fact, only Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset have rates exceeding the national level of 6.9 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment increased slightly from 5.0 percent in August to 5.2 percent in September. Baltimore City's unemployment rate rose from 6.4 to 6.6 percent. Western Maryland noted a similar increase in its unemployment from 6.7 to 6.9 percent. Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area remained at the August rate of 2.8 percent. Meanwhile, the Balance of State area experienced a drop in its unemployment from 5.9 to 5.3 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

After declining by 12,300 jobs during August, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment headed back up by 2,700 during September. The September employment level of 1,896,200 jobs represented an all-time record for that month of the year and was higher by an estimated 83,400 jobs than the level last September. Last September jobs increased by a minor 300. Between this January and September, employment has increased by 79,500, falling behind the growth of 86,500 registered during that period of 1984.

Trends in manufacturing have been erratic recently as 2,000 jobs were lost in July, 900 gained in August, and 1,300 lost in September. Several industr[illegible] had relatively minor job losses during this September. Seasonal layoffs of 300 in preserved fruits and vegetables as well as limited layoffs in meat and seafood processing dropped the food processing category by 600 jobs during September. Less business cost nonelectrical machinery 400 jobs, which follows a loss of 700 during August due to strike activity. Three hundred jobs were lost in electric and electronic equipment, as well as 200 jobs each in furniture and fixtures, primary metals, and apparel and textiles. Since March the primary metals industry has declined steadily, losing 2,000 jobs. On the positive side, 200 jobs were gained in each of the industries of printing/publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing during September. Last September, trends were more dramatic, with a gain of 1,200 in transportation equipment and a loss of 1,900 in primary metals; however, the net result for manufacturing was a minor decrease of 300 jobs.

Manufacturing employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 11th consecutive month, falling below last September's total by 6,400 jobs. In fact, manufacturing employment has not been this low since April, 1983. While the rest of the labor market may still be enjoying recovery, manufacturing has been on a downward trend for almost a year. Since September, 1984, 7 out of 17 industry categories have decreased in employment, 5 have increased, and 5 are unchanged. Significantly declining are primary metals down by 3,000 jobs, nonelectrical machinery down by 2,400, and apparel/textiles down by 2,200. The only significant growth industry is transportation equipment, up by 1,500 jobs.

The nonmanufacturing sector tends to set the trends in total employment. Nonmanufacturing added 4,000 jobs during September after losing 13,200 during August. Last September the increase was far less at 600 jobs. Hiring was more extensive this September than last in construction and in state and local government. Transportation experienced similar increases in both periods, while losses were comparable in federal government. Finance/insurance/real estate decreased as compared to an overall gain a year ago. Nonmanufacturing employment is higher than its level a year ago for the 30th consecutive month, rising above last September's level by 89,800 jobs. Services employment is up over the year by 28,600 jobs, construction by 21,300, trade by 19,500, finance/insurance/real estate by 7,600, local government by 7,000, federal government by 4,000, transportation by 2,400, and state government by 1,600. Communications is the only major declining category, losing 1,000 jobs.

Hiring for the fall semester bolstered employment at community colleges and public elementary/secondary schools by an estimated 10,100 jobs during September, similar to the hiring of 10,000 a year ago. Public colleges and universities took on 4,200 workers during September, more extensive than the hiring of 1,700 a year ago.

Scattered hiring due to more business added 2,400 jobs to construction this September, far more than the hiring of 800 last September. Since this February, construction has expanded steadily, adding 28,200 jobs. During that period in 1984, a lesser 24,000 jobs were added. Transportation employment increased by 1,400 during September. Nine hundred jobs were added in trucking and warehousing with the end of strike activity and more business. This as well as seasonal hiring of school bus drivers outnumbered layoffs in water transportation. Last September, a similar 1,500 jobs were added in transportation.

Extensive layoffs of summer workers by all levels of government were noted this September. Local governments laid off 4,400, federal 1,900 with 1,300 of those in defense, and state 600. Last year layoffs by local governments were timed differently with a greater 9,200 layoffs during September. However, last August's layoffs of 2,100 local government workers were far less than the 7,600 recorded for this August. Summer workers at federal and state agencies were laid off last September at rates similar to this year.

Services employment receded by 3,900 jobs during September with the start of seasonal layoffs at hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, health services (-800), engineering/architectural services (-600), and membership organizations. Educational agencies did experience the start of fall recalls (+1,300), and other hiring was noted in personal services. Last September services decreased by a lesser 1,600 jobs.

Hiring of 300 in wholesale trade was overwhelmed by layoffs of 2,700 in retail trade. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the summer season are well underway at eating and drinking places, and to a more limited extent at food stores. This overcame hiring by automotive dealers/service stations and furniture/home furnishing stores. Trends were quite different last September, when an overall job gain of 1,900 was registered. Layoffs by eating and drinking places then were outnumbered by hiring in wholesale trade, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail trade. This September's layoffs follow a drop of 1,400 jobs during August.

Also during September, finance/insurance/real estate declined by 500 jobs. Layoffs of summer workers in banking (-400) and real estate outnumbered scattered hiring. Last September this sector declined by a greater 1,100 jobs. Limited layoffs primarily in communications dropped the communications and public utilities sector by 300 jobs this September.

While employment statewide increased by an overall 2,700 jobs during September, employment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area rose by 4,500 jobs and employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined by 2,000. The Baltimore area accounted for approximately 52.1 percent of the state's total September employment and the Washington area for 34.5 percent. Since last September, employment statewide has grown by 83,400 jobs, with more than twice as much of that growth in the Washington area than in Baltimore.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $5.43 between August and September to $393.50. Average workweeks were shortened by 0.1 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings fell by 11 cents to $9.74. Less overtime reduced workweeks in nonelectrical machinery, paper, and especially in transportation equipment (-3.8 hours). Lengthened workweeks were noted in lumber/wood products, food processing, and chemicals. Half of the 16 reported manufacturing categories registered noticeable decreases in hourly earnings over the month, especially transportation equipment down by 68 cents. The most prevalent causes were less overtime work and lower incentive pay. Another five industries did show increased earnings. Average workweeks ranged in September from 33.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.3 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.37 in apparel and textiles up to $13.99 in primary metals. Since September, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing have receded by 0.7 hours, while weekly earnings have increased by $2.23 or a minor 0.6 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $4.49 between August and September to $418.20. Average weekly hours fell by 0.4 hours to 41.0, while average hourly earnings receded by 1 cent to $10.20.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims decreased 22.2 percent from the total filed in August, as fewer claims were filed in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries. Continued claims were down 3.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 9.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.5 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.0 percent to $133.94.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 16.5 percent and continued claims declined 6.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers decreased 12.1 percent and continued claims rose 1.1 percent. Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 16.4 percent, continued claims declined 11.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 11.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 11.3 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $134.02.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index reached 324.5 in September, up by 0.3 percent from August and by 3.2 percent from last September. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.45. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 302.1, were inflated by 0.1 percent over the month and by 1.9 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of consumer items reached an index of 327.5 in September, up by 1.! percent from July and by 3.5 percent from last September. Area prices of food and beverages decreased by 0.6 percent from July to an index of 303.2, but were inflated by 2.4 percent from last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Health Occupations in Maryland

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
September, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September '84
MARYLAND	2,277,459	2,291,476	2,180,255	2,194,079	97,204	97,397	4.3	4.3	4.9
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,097,028	1,103,808	1,040,486	1,048,298	56,542	55,510	5.2	5.0	5.9
BALTIMORE CITY	388,931	390,899	363,183	365,909	25,748	24,990	6.6	6.4	7.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,995	187,212	178,994	180,338	7,001	6,874	3.8	3.7	4.3
BALTIMORE	326,177	327,860	309,293	311,615	16,884	16,245	5.2	5.0	6.1
CARROLL	48,948	49,411	47,315	47,670	1,633	1,741	3.3	3.5	3.7
HARFORD	72,844	73,617	69,795	70,319	3,049	3,298	4.2	4.5	5.9
HOWARD	61,167	61,731	59,463	59,909	1,704	1,822	2.8	3.0	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,967	13,078	12,444	12,538	523	540	4.0	4.1	5.1
D.C. AREA	921,444	922,995	896,045	897,430	25,399	25,565	2.8	2.8	3.2
CALVERT	22,332	22,485	21,728	21,762	604	723	2.7	3.2	3.3
CHARLES	47,612	47,769	46,492	46,564	1,120	1,205	2.4	2.5	2.7
FREDERICK	73,432	73,651	71,742	71,853	1,690	1,798	2.3	2.4	2.9
MONTGOMERY	364,616	365,256	355,655	356,205	8,961	9,051	2.5	2.5	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	413,451	413,833	400,427	401,046	13,024	12,787	3.2	3.1	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	97,549	98,318	90,788	91,759	6,761	6,559	6.9	6.7	8.2
ALLEGANY	32,724	32,514	30,496	30,243	2,228	2,271	6.8	7.0	8.3
GARRETT	11,903	12,067	10,934	11,071	969	996	8.1	8.3	9.3
WASHINGTON	52,922	53,737	49,358	50,445	3,564	3,292	6.7	6.1	7.9
BALANCE OF STATE	161,436	166,355	152,935	156,592	8,501	9,763	5.3	5.9	5.5
CAROLINE	8,333	8,422	7,826	7,806	507	616	6.1	7.3	7.0
CECIL	32,701	33,607	31,281	31.131	1,402	2,476	4.3	7.4	6.0
DORCHESTER	15,266	15,274	13,972	13,937	1,294	1,337	8.5	8.8	6.0
KENT	7,940	8,296	7,591	7,838	349	458	4.4	5.5	4.3
ST. MARY'S	20,908	21,689	20,015	20,811	893	878	4.3	4.0	4.5
SOMERSET	8,044	8,271	7,258	7,450	786	821	9.8	9.9	10.9
TALBOT	17,435	17,638	16,906	17,031	529	607	3.0	3.4	3.1
WICOMICO	31,406	31,097	29,458	29,291	1,948	1,806	6.2	5.8	5.5
WORCESTER	19,403	22,061	18,628	21,297	775	764	4.0	3.5	4.9
UNITED STATES 2	115,850,000	116,679,000	107,867,000	108,628,000	7,984,000	8,051,000	6.9	6.9	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1896.2	1893.5	1812.8	988.2	990.2	974.3
Manufacturing	212.0	213.3	218.4	135.7	136.9	140.6
Durable Goods	111.2	111.9	115.4	75.9	76.6	79.5
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.5	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.2
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.5	7.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Primary metal industries	14.4	14.6	17.4	13.0	13.1	15.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.8	11.9	13.2	11.8	11.9	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.2	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	16.3	16.7	18.7	9.9	10.2	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.4	38.7	38.5	26.6	26.9	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.2	2.3	2.4
Communication equipment	27.2	27.1	26.0	20.5	20.4	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.3	14.2	12.8	9.9	9.8	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	100.8	101.4	103.0	59.8	60.3	61.1
Food and kindred products	27.8	28.4	27.9	13.9	14.3	14.3
Meat products	6.8	6.9	7.0	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.9	4.2	3.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.6	3.0
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.5	11.7	13.7	7.1	7.2	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.3	2.4	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.2	10.1	9.9	7.9	7.7	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.3	26.1	26.4	14.3	14.2	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.3	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.5	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.5	12.5	9.8	9.9	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.3	9.4	9.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.6
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.1	2.2	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Nonmanufacturing	1684.2	1680.2	1594.4	852.5	853.3	833.7
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	143.2	140.8	121.9	57.4	57.3	54.3
Heavy construction contractors	14.9	14.4	14.4	8.4	7.9	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	92.0	90.9	91.7	56.9	56.3	58.8
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	7.6	4.8	4.8	5.5
Transportation, except railroads	47.0	45.6	44.6	25.5	24.7	25.7
Trucking and warehousing	28.1	27.2	26.0	13.6	12.8	12.7
Comm., electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.3	38.6	39.5	26.6	26.8	27.6
Comm., except U.S. postal service	24.2	24.4	25.2	16.7	16.9	17.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.1	14.2	14.3	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	474.4	476.8	454.9	239.7	240.1	235.5
Wholesale trade	106.3	106.0	101.1	60.4	60.3	58.7
Retail trade	368.1	370.8	353.8	179.3	179.8	176.8
General merchandise stores	42.5	42.5	41.7	19.6	19.8	19.4
Department stores	36.6	36.6	35.7	16.6	16.7	16.5
Nonstore retailers	5.7	5.8	7.1	4.7	4.8	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.4	112.9	104.8	65.9	66.3	62.4
Banking	25.6	26.0	24.2	15.5	15.7	14.4
Credit agencies, except banks	20.0	19.9	16.3	9.5	9.4	9.3
Insurance carriers	21.3	21.1	20.3	16.6	16.4	15.2
Services	475.2	479.1	446.6	236.1	237.3	230.5
Health services	122.5	123.3	119.8	69.0	69.3	69.7
Private hospitals	64.4	64.9	63.9	38.7	38.8	39.5
Private educational services	26.0	24.7	26.0	19.2	18.1	19.0
Elementary and secondary school	10.0	9.0	10.2	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.1	13.5	13.8	*	*	*
Social services	23.1	22.9	21.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.3	39.9	36.7	17.5	17.9	16.2
Engineering and architectural services	24.6	25.2	22.6	8.4	8.8	7.5
Total government	385.4	378.0	372.8	196.3	195.8	192.0
Total federal government	136.8	138.7	132.8	55.8	56.5	53.8
U.S. Department of Defense	48.1	49.4	46.1	19.6	20.2	19.0
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	15.0	13.8	7.9	7.8	7.2
Other federal government	73.7	74.3	72.9	28.3	28.5	27.6
Total state and local government	248.6	239.3	240.0	140.5	139.3	138.2
Total state government	83.0	79.4	81.4	59.2	59.4	58.2
Public universities and colleges	25.7	21.5	25.0	10.2	9.6	9.8
Non-education	57.3	57.9	56.4	49.0	49.8	48.4
Total local government	165.6	159.9	158.6	81.3	79.9	80.0
Public elementary and secondary schools, comm. college and library	100.6	90.5	94.8	45.2	41.5	44.8
Non-education	65.0	69.4	63.8	36.1	38.4	35.2

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Maryland
September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
MANUFACTURING	$393.50	$398.93	$391.27	40.4	40.5	41.1	$9.74	$9.85	$9.52
DURABLE GOODS	449.60	464.94	444.15	41.4	42.0	42.3	10.86	11.07	10.50
Lumber and wood products	274.78	268.64	282.80	37.9	36.8	40.0	7.25	7.30	7.07
Furniture and fixtures	299.69	318.27	270.38	39.8	40.7	39.3	7.53	7.82	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	430.80	421.12	419.40	45.3	44.8	45.0	9.51	9.40	9.32
Primary metal industries	602.97	609.55	560.03	43.1	43.2	41.3	13.99	14.11	13.56
Fabricated metal products	398.74	384.98	407.23	42.6	41.8	42.2	9.36	9.21	9.65
Machinery except electrical	447.98	477.12	459.14	39.4	40.4	42.2	11.37	11.81	10.88
Electric and electronic equipment	386.88	385.82	393.45	40.3	40.4	43.0	9.60	9.55	9.15
Transportation equipment	534.18	613.80	533.58	41.7	45.5	43.1	12.81	13.49	12.38
Instruments and related products	326.94	330.42	319.99	38.6	38.6	38.6	8.47	8.56	8.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	316.71	304.63	318.75	41.4	41.0	42.5	7.65	7.43	7.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.49	336.26	340.40	39.5	39.1	40.0	8.62	8.60	8.51
Food and kindred products	308.85	301.46	313.17	39.8	38.5	41.7	7.76	7.83	7.51
Apparel and other textile products	215.31	217.22	220.10	33.8	34.7	35.5	6.37	6.26	6.20
Paper and allied products	339.42	351.96	357.85	40.6	42.1	42.1	8.36	8.36	8.50
Printing and publishing	400.16	397.48	403.60	38.7	38.0	40.0	10.34	10.46	10.09
Chemical and allied products	459.45	441.79	460.96	43.1	41.6	42.8	10.66	10.62	10.77
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	337.76	341.56	329.56	42.7	43.4	42.8	7.91	7.87	7.70

Covers an estimated 141,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1]
Baltimore Metropolitan Area
September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
MANUFACTURING	$418.20	$422.69	$410.75	41.0	41.4	41.7	$10.20	$10.21	$9.85
DURABLE GOODS	484.36	495.35	468.04	42.6	43.3	42.9	11.37	11.44	10.91
Stone, clay and glass products	453.03	442.52	432.21	45.9	46.0	45.4	9.87	9.62	9.52
Primary metal industries	612.76	624.90	562.46	43.8	44.1	43.1	13.99	14.17	13.05
Fabricated metal products	407.64	404.49	433.44	43.0	43.4	43.0	9.48	9.32	10.08
Machinery except electrical	413.47	398.62	404.27	41.1	40.8	42.6	10.06	9.77	9.49
Electric and electronic equipment	430.77	426.42	426.28	41.5	41.2	42.5	10.38	10.35	10.03
Transportation equipment	587.58	668.34	595.58	43.3	47.4	43.6	13.57	14.10	13.66
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	302.06	282.49	303.42	40.6	41.0	42.2	7.44	6.89	7.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.52	340.73	341.74	39.1	39.3	40.3	8.76	8.67	8.48
Food and kindred products	374.36	373.43	386.10	39.2	39.6	40.9	9.55	9.43	9.44
Apparel and other textile products	214.18	216.41	227.90	32.6	33.5	34.9	6.57	6.46	6.53
Paper and allied products	301.32	318.33	309.22	40.5	42.5	41.9	7.44	7.49	7.38
Printing and publishing	362.23	355.94	365.34	37.0	37.0	39.2	9.79	9.62	9.32
Chemical and allied products	461.34	433.42	443.99	43.4	41.2	43.7	10.63	10.52	10.16
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	307.30	310.59	302.58	43.1	43.5	43.6	7.13	7.14	6.94

Covers an estimated 87,000 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
Total Initial Claims	15,965	20,526	14,811	8,950	10,712	9,428
Total Continued Claims	117,823	122,228	100,705	67,860	76,928	63,851
Total Weeks Compensated	100,066	110,532	87,563	63,327	71,606	58,589
Total Amount of Payments	$13,402,487	$14,652,855	$10,960,486	$8,487,318	$9,572,496	$7,441,129
Average Weekly Payment	$133.94	$132.57	$125.17	$134.02	$133.68	$127.01

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	317	272	242
Total Continued Claims	1,581	1,697	1,623
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	196	223	201
Total Continued Claims	908	898	1,044

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	653.9	649.4	621.9
Manufacturing	32.6	32.5	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.6	17.6	17.8
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.7	8.6
Nondurable goods*	15.0	14.9	15.9
Printing and publishing	8.6	8.4	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	621.3	616.9	588.2
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	55.5	54.5	48.6
Transportation and public utilities	20.1	20.0	18.6
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	11.8	10.5
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.4	8.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	173.1	168.7
Wholesale trade	32.8	32.8	32.1
Retail trade*	140.4	140.3	136.6
General merchandise stores	17.9	17.6	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.4	35.9	34.3
Banking	7.4	7.5	7.2
Services*	182.8	184.1	171.2
Private educational services	6.4	5.5	6.3
Miscellaneous services	19.5	19.5	18.4
Total government	153.8	148.8	146.4
Total federal government	74.3	75.4	72.5
Total state and local government	79.5	73.4	73.9
Total state government	16.2	13.2	15.6
Total local government	63.3	60.2	58.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]
September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.8	81.0	81.3
Manufacturing	17.4	17.5	18.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.1	14.2	14.8
Nonmanufacturing	63.4	63.5	63.1
Construction	7.2	7.0	7.5
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	5.8	6.3
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.8	18.2
General Merchandise stores	1.7	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.4	15.6	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.1	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.1	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.7	1.6
Total government	13.6	13.7	12.9
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.0	12.1	11.3
State government	4.2	4.1	3.5
Local government	7.8	8.0	7.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State
September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.8	81.0	81.3
Manufacturing	115.8	118.1	115.3
Food and kindred products*	10.0	10.1	9.7
Meat products	5.1	5.1	5.1
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.8	2.7	2.6
Apparel and other textile products	1.3	1.4	2.1
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	8.6	8.4	9.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.0	95.3	90.6
Construction	6.8	6.8	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	6.2	6.0	6.5
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	31.7	34.0	30.9
General Merchandise stores	2.5	2.5	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.5	4.8	4.3
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	22.8	23.6	21.4
Health services	7.3	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.0	20.1	20.2
Total federal government	6.1	6.3	5.8
Total state and local government	14.9	13.8	14.

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City
September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.9	437.0	434.5
Manufacturing	52.0	52.3	53.6
Durable Goods*	17.3	17.5	18.1
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.3	2.4
Primary metal industries	2.3	2.2	4.0
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.1	2.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.1	4.3	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.1	2.5
Nondurable goods*	34.7	34.8	35.5
Food and kindred products*	9.6	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.6	4.6	5.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.2	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.8	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.0	6.1	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.2	2.2	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	384.9	384.7	380.9
Construction	18.1	17.8	18.1
Transportation and public utilities	32.1	31.9	34.0
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.2	10.9	12.1
Trucking and warehousing	6.1	5.5	5.9
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.0	18.1	18.7
Wholesale and retail trade	90.7	91.1	91.9
Wholesale trade	28.9	29.1	28.7
Retail trade	61.8	62.0	63.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.0	43.1	40.4
Banking	12.4	12.6	11.6
Credit agencies and other banks	5.4	5.4	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.6	9.9
Services and mining*	120.3	119.7	116.9
Health services	36.2	36.4	37.7
Educational services	15.0	13.6	13.7
Social services	6.4	6.4	6.0
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.6	5.1
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.5
Total government	80.7	81.1	79.6
Total federal government	15.2	15.3	14.8
Total state and local government	65.5	65.8	64.8
Total state government	28.4	29.6	28.8
Total local government	37.1	36.2	36.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Female Production Workers
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

State of Maryland
January - March, 1985

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	March '85	Feb. '85	Januery '85	March '85	Feb. '85	January '85	March '85	Feb. '85	January '85
	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1846.8	1818.2	1816.7	817.5	805.4	800.8	—	—	—
Manufacturing	214.5	213.0	214.9	68.1	66.9	67 30	144.6	142.7	145.2
Durable Goods	114.5	114.0	115.2	27.4	27.3	27.2	72.2	71.8	72.9
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	6.9	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.0	5.7	5.9
Primary metal industries	16.4	16.4	17.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.9	12.8	13.6
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Machinery except electrical	18.4	18.3	18.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.7	12.7	12.9
Electric and electronic equipment	38.2	38.1	38.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.8
Transportation equipment	14.2	14.5	14.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	10.1	10.3	10.1
Instruments and related products	4.8	4.7	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	99.0	99.7	40.7	39.6	39.8	72.4	70.9	72.3
Food and kindred products	26.5	26.3	26.3	8.9	8.9	8.6	18.4	18.3	18.4
Textile Mill Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	12.5	11.9	12.6	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.9	9.7	10.9
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.6	26.4	26.8	9.9	9.7	9.5	17.8	17.6	17.7
Chemical and allied products	12.4	12.4	12.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	7.9	7.8	7.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.0	6.9	6.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
NONMANUFACTURING	1632.3	1605.2	1601.8	749.4	738.5	733.8	—	—	—
Contract construction	124.6	115.0	119.4	11.8	11.2	10.6	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities	91.4	91.5	91.5	25.4	25.5	25.1	—	—	—
Transportation except railroads	46.0	45.6	45.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	—	—	—
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.1	39.2	39.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	457.1	450.8	455.0	201.6	199.6	203.8	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	104.1	103.5	103.6	29.1	28.8	28.5	—	—	—
Retail trade	353.0	347.3	351.4	172.5	170.8	175.3	—	—	—
Retail general merchandise	43.5	43.0	45.6	31.4	31.2	33.2	—	—	—
Finance, insurance and real estate	107.8	107.0	106.4	62.5	61.6	61.0	—	—	—
Services and mining	460.3	454.5	447.9	258.0	253.9	250.4	—	—	—
Total government	391.1	386.4	380.0	190.1	186.7	182.9	—	—	—
Total federal government	131.9	131.9	132.3	57.6	57.3	57.0	—	—	—
Total state and local government	259.2	254.4	247.7	132.5	129.4	125.9	—	—	—

Female Production Workers
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

State of Maryland
April - June, 1985

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	June '85	May '85	April '85	June '85	May '85	April '85	June '85	May '85	April '85
	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1902.6	1885.6	1861.4	832.2	827.8	824.8	—	—	—
Manufacturing	214.4	214.2	214.1	68.0	68.0	67.8	144.1	144.0	144.1
Durable Goods	112.6	113.7	114.1	26.4	27.1	27.2	70.5	71.3	71.7
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.7	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.1
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.2	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	15.6	15.9	16.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	12.3	12.5	12.6
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Machinery except electrical	17.0	18.0	18.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	11.6	12.2	12.6
Electric and electronic equipment	37.9	37.9	38.1	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.6
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	14.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Instruments and related products	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	101.8	100.5	100.0	41.6	40.7	40.6	73.6	72.7	72.4
Food and kindred products	28.3	27.8	26.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	19.6	19.5	18.7
Textile Mill Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel and other textile products	12.0	12.1	12.3	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.8
Paper and allied products	10.3	9.9	9.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	8.3	7.9	8.0
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.0	26.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	17.5	17.4	17.4
Chemical and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.0	9.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.9	6.8	6.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING	1688.2	1671.41647.3	764.2	760.0	757.0	—	—	—	
Contract construction	137.8	132.9	128.4	12.8	12.4	12.1	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities	93.4	92.7	92.4	26.1	25.6	25.5	—	—	—
Transportation except railroads	47.9	47.4	47.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	—	—	—
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	38.7	38.4	38.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	477.7	472.3	462.0	203.8	202.6	204.3	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	105.5	104.3	104.0	29.5	29.0	29.1	—	—	—
Retail trade	372.2	368.0	358.0	174.3	173.6	175.2	—	—	—
Retail general merchandise	43.1	43.5	43.2	30.7	31.3	31.0	—	—	—
Finance, insurance and real estate	111.8	109.5	108.8	65.0	63.5	63.2	—	—	—
Services and mining	475.4	470.9	465.1	267.5	263.8	261.1	—	—	—
Total government	390.5	393.1	390.6	189.0	192.1	190.8	—	—	—
Total federal government	136.8	134.1	131.7	60.7	59.5	58.7	—	—	—
Total state and local government	253.7	259.0	258.9	128.3	132.6	132.1	—	—	—

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OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.

Department of Employment & Training
State of Maryland
Research & Analysis Division
1100 N. Eutaw St. • Baltimore, MD 21201 • 383-5000

Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's Unemployment Rate Increased During October

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.2 percent in September to 4.4 percent in October, as unemployment grew faster than employment. The exit of summer workers and students from the labor market had caused decreases in the labor force during August and September. Following that seasonal decline, the labor force grew by an estimated 12,122 persons between September and October. Entrants were encouraged by the seasonal hiring in education and retail trade. During last October, the labor force expanded twice as much.

Employment rose by an estimated 7,330 persons during this October. Hiring was observed in education, retail trade, printing and publishing, health services, and local government. As layoffs of summer workers continued, unemployment also increased during October by an estimated 4,792 persons. Initial and continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased over the month. Claimants represented 31.6 percent of the total October unemployment. Layoffs were noted during October in eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, agribusiness, federal and state government, as well as electric/electronic equipment and apparel/textile manufacturing.

Unemployment Rate was the Lowest for an October since 1973

The state's October unemployment rate was the lowest for an October since 1973. Dropping from 5.0 percent in October, 1984 and from 6.1 percent in January, 1985, the 4.4 percent unemployment rate for October indicated a persistent recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. Declines have been normal this year in Maryland's unemployment rate. Since peaking in January, the rate increased only in June and October, and then only slightly. No sizable gains in unemployment are anticipated until January.

Since October, 1984 the labor force had swelled by an estimated 25,099 persons. A strong labor market is apparent, as employment climbed by 36,357 persons over the year while unemployment declined by 11,258.

Nation's Unemployment Rate exceeded Maryland's

Maryland's unemployment rate is consistently below the nation's. The nation's October rate of 6.8 percent exceeded Maryland's by 2.4 percentage points. Unlike Maryland's, the national rate decreased during October from the September rate of 6.9 percent. As the nation's labor market conditions improved slightly, its unemployment rate had fallen by just 0.2 percentage points since last October.

In September seven states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. New Hampshire had the lowest rate of 2.8 percent and West Virginia the highest, at 12.6 percent.

Unemployment among black persons decreased nationally from 15.1 percent in September to 14.7 percent in October. In Maryland, the black unemployment rate, reported annually, was estimated at 9.3 percent for 1984.

Among Maryland's counties, the October unemployment rate ranged from 2.3 percent in Charles and Frederick counties up to 11.6 percent in Somerset County. Unemployment hit the double-digit level only in Somerset during October. Rates fell below 3 percent in Howard, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Talbot counties. Between September and October, unemployment rates increased in 13 counties, decreased in 7, and remained unchanged in 4. The rate rose by at least a full percentage point in Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Trends were especially dramatic in Worcester County, as the end Seasonal trends the summer tourist and agricultural seasons caused the unemployment rate to jump from 4.0 to 7.4 percent and employment to fall by an estimated 4,012 persons.

Unemployment remained highest in Western Maryland, climbing from 6.8 percent in September to 7.7 percent in October. In the Balance of State (mainly the Eastern Shore), the unemployment rate advanced from 5.2 to 5.6 percent. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's rate increased from 5.1 to 5.4 percent, with Baltimore City's rate going from 6.7 to 7.1 percent. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area enjoyed the lowest unemployment rate statewide, as its rate rose slightly from 2.7 to 2.8 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment Hit All-Time Record in October

Not only did Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment of an estimated 1,907,000 jobs for October represent a record for the month of October, it set an all-time record level. Since October, 1984, employment swelled by 74,200 jobs. After increasing by 5,200 jobs during September, employment rose by another 8,300 during October. Trends were quite different last year, when a minor addition of 300 jobs during September was followed by a sizable addition of 20,000 during October.

Much of the difference in trends between this and last fall can be attributed to LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Seasonal recalls by local boards of education and community colleges amounted to 10,600 jobs this September and an additional 3,300 in October. Last fall the recalls in public education were more substantial, as 10,000 workers were recalled in September and another 8,300 in October. Apparently, cutbacks in education employment are still necessary for county governments to keep their budget under control as the number of students in the public schools continues to decline. This October city and county governments were responsible for the addition of an extra 800 jobs to local government.

Significant hiring in the STATE GOVERNMENT also was experienced during this October as public colleges and universities continued to recall workers for the fall session. Jobs in higher education swelled by 3,800 during October, following an increase of 4,200 during September. Limited seasonal layoffs were noted at other state agencies.

TRADE establishments in October began their hiring for the holiday season, overriding the continued layoffs of summer workers by eating and drinking places. Although trade started off this holiday season with a gain of 3,300 jobs, this was slower than the hiring last October of 3,900. The October's trade employment almost equaled the level reached last December at the peak of that holiday season. Therefore, trade should hit a record level of employment this holiday season.

The SERVICES sector showed quite different trends this October--a loss of 800 jobs as compared to the gain of 3,000 a year [illegible] year the continued [illegible] of summer workers by hotels and lodging places and by amusement and recreation services outnumbered the hiring of 1,000 additional workers in health services and the seasonal recalls of 1,100 in private education.

Manufacturing at Lowest Level since April, 1983

During this October MANUFACTURING employment declined by 600 jobs, compared to no monthly change a year ago. The only sizable trend in either period was the addition of 1,600 jobs in the transportation equipment industry last October, prompted by recalls after model changeovers. This October 700 jobs were gained in printing and publishing, while 600 were lost in apparel and textiles and 500 in electric and electronic equipment. Since this June 3,000 jobs have been lost in manufacturing, and since October, 1984 7,000 layoffs have occurred. This October's employment of 211,400 jobs represents the lowest level for manufacturing employment since April, 1983.

Also during this October, scattered layoffs cost 700 jobs in federal government. Over the past three months, layoffs of summer workers have dropped federal government by 2,600 jobs. The transportation industry receded by 400 jobs during this October as layoffs outnumbered seasonal hiring in trucking. Little change was noted over the month in the industries of construction, communications/public utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate. Construction's stability followed the steady addition of 28,100 jobs between February and September, which exceeded the seasonal hiring of 24,000 persons during that period of 1984.

A major reason for Maryland's low unemployment rate is the concentration of half of its employment in the growth industries of trade and services. As total employment rose by 74,200 jobs between October of 1984 and 1985, 24,100 jobs were added in services and 19,500 in trade. With the low interest rates and lengthy recovery, the construction industry has been making up for business lost during the last recession, adding 20,400 jobs over the year. Another 9,000 jobs have been added since last October in government, 8,800 in finance, insurance, and real estate, and 1,200 in transportation.

As of October, there were no bright spots in manufacturing. Its recovery from the 1981-1982 recession stalled in mid-1983, after which its employment slipped steadily. The apparel and textile industry lost 2,700 jobs between this and last October, primary metals 2,600, and nonelectrical machinery 1,600. Companies blame foreign competition for the layoffs and shutdowns that are spreading throughout Maryland's manufacturing industries.

It is understandable that since 85 percent of the state's employment is contained in the Baltimore and the Washington, D. C. metropolitan areas, those areas set trends in statewide employment. Although employment in the Washington, D. C. area is roughly two-thirds of that in the Baltimore area, the Washington suburbs account for twice as much of the state's over-the-year employment growth as the Baltimore region. Little change was seen in Western Maryland or the Eastern Shore between October of 1984 and 1985. Between this September and October, the Baltimore area did show more employment growth than the Washington area, while Western Maryland exhibited no change and the Eastern Shore experienced seasonal layoffs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased slightly by 17 cents between September and October to $393.33. Average weekly hours rose by 0.1 hours to 40.3, while average hourly earnings declined by 2 cents to $9.76. Average workweeks increased in five manufacturing categories over the month and declined in three. Lumber and wood products extended its average workweek by 2.8 hours Meanwhile, average hourly earnings increased in five categories and decreased in six. Workers in electric and electronic equipment benefited from a 30 cent increase in hourly earnings, while hourly earnings fell by 59 cents in nonelectrical machinery. Workweeks ranged during October from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.3 in stone, clay, glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.38 in apparel and textiles up to $14.07 in primary metals. Since last October, the average workweek had decreased by 0.6 hours, while the average weekly earnings had increased by $5.19 or by only 1.3 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $3.67 between September and October to $421.26. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.3, while average hourly earnings decreased by 1 cent to $10.20. Earnings and workweeks remain higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims in October rose 36.9 percent because of layoffs in the industries of primary metals, electrical equipment, and apparel products. Continued claims were up 10.5 percent, weeks compensated increased 10.5 percent, and the amount of payments rose 11.0 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $130.25.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 22.1 percent and continued claims increased 21.8 percent.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program rose 27.0 percent and continued claims increased 22.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims increased 29.1 percent, continued claims were up 9.3 percent, weeks compensated rose 10.5 percent, and the amount of payments increased 12.5 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.8 percent to $136.39.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. consumer price index for all items, as announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, increased by 0.3 percent between September and October to 325.5. Consumer prices had been inflated by 3.2 percent since October, 1984. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 is now priced at $32.55. The October index for food and beverages at 302.5 was up by only 0.1 percent from September and 2.0 percent from October, 1984. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of food consumed at home was indexed at 297.5, having been inflated by 0.2 percent from September and 2.3 percent from last October.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland--1st quarter 1985.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

OCTOBER, 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER'84
MARYLAND	2,291,549	2,279,427	2,189,921	2,182,591	101,628	96,836	4.4	4.2	5.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,104,661	1,097,353	1,045,211	1,040,887	59,450	56,466	5.4	5.1	5.9
BALTIMORE CITY	392,666	389,224	364,832	363,323	27,834	25,901	7.1	6.7	7.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,911	185,984	179,807	179,063	7,104	6,921	3.8	3.7	4.4
BALTIMORE	328,115	326,194	310,697	309,412	17,418	16,782	5.3	5.1	6.0
CARROLL	49,332	48,954	47,530	47,333	1,802	1,621	3.7	3.3	3.9
HARFORD	73,271	72,844	70,112	69,822	3,159	3,022	4.3	4.1	5.7
HOWARD	61,420	61,188	59,733	59,486	1,687	1,702	2.7	2.8	3.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,948	12,967	12,501	12,449	447	518	3.5	4.0	3.6
D. C. AREA	928,412	922,652	902,771	897,385	25,641	25,267	2.8	2.7	3.2
CALVERT	22,533	22,367	21,891	21,761	642	606	2.8	2.7	3.8
CHARLES	47,937	47,675	46,841	46,562	1,096	1,113	2.3	2.3	2.7
FREDERICK	73,973	73,543	72,280	71,849	1,693	1,694	2.3	2.3	3.2
MONTGOMERY	367,463	365,087	358,325	356,187	9,138	8,900	2.5	2.4	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,504	413,980	403,433	401,026	13,071	12,954	3.1	3.1	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,959	98,068	91,373	91,362	7,586	6,706	7.7	6.8	8.6
ALLEGANY	33,663	32,857	31,062	30,633	2,601	2,224	7.7	6.8	8.5
GARRETT	11,942	11,981	10,813	11,020	1,129	961	9.5	8.0	10.8
WASHINGTON	53,354	53,230	49,498	49,709	3,856	3,521	7.2	6.6	8.1
BALANCE OF STATE	159,517	161,355	150,565	152,957	8,952	8,398	5.6	5.2	6.0
CAROLINE	8,455	8,367	7,994	7,868	461	499	5.5	6.0	6.7
CECIL	32,891	32,617	31,462	31,223	1,429	1,394	4.3	4.3	5.5
DORCHESTER	15,440	15,323	13,950	14,049	1,490	1,274	9.7	8.3	6.5
KENT	8,351	7,978	8,011	7,633	340	345	4.1	4.3	4.5
ST. MARY'S	21,475	21,079	20,644	20,184	831	895	3.9	4.2	4.8
SOMERSET	7,586	8,072	6,703	7,292	883	780	11.6	9.7	11.7
TALBOT	17,542	17,519	17,053	17,001	489	518	2.8	3.0	3.0
WICOMICO	31,883	30,889	30,031	28,978	1,852	1,911	5.8	6.2	6.5
WORCESTER	15,894	19,511	14,717	18,729	1,177	782	7.4	4.0	8.3
UNITED STATES[2]	116,346,000	115,850,000	108,428,000	107,867,000	7,917,000	7,984,000	6.8	6.9	7.0

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1907.0	1898.7	1832.8	993.9	989.2	982.2
Manufacturing	211.4	212.0	218.4	134.6	135.7	140.7
Durable Goods	110.8	111.5	116.1	75.4	76.0	80.1
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.7	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.6	1.5	1.4	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.8	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.9
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.5	7.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Primary metal industries	14.3	14.5	16.9	12.8	13.0	15.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.7	11.9	12.8	11.6	11.8	12.8
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.9	16.7	18.5	10.0	10.0	11.4
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.8	38.3	38.6	26.5	26.5	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Communication equipment	27.1	27.0	26.0	20.5	20.4	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.1	14.3	14.4	9.6	9.9	9.8
Ship and boat building and repair	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.3
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods	100.6	100.5	102.3	59.2	59.7	60.6
Food and kindred products	27.6	27.4	27.5	13.8	13.6	14.0
Meat products	6.9	6.8	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.6	3.6	*	*	*
Beverages	4.6	4.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.9	11.5	13.6	6.5	7.1	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.3	2.3	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.2	9.8	7.7	7.9	7.4
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.9	26.2	26.5	14.4	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	10.5	10.3	5.9	5.7	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.7	12.5	9.9	9.9	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.4	9.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.8	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.9	3.6
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.0	2.0	*	*	*

***Estimates are not published for all industry categories.**

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1695.6	1686.7	1614.4	859.3	853.5	841.5
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	142.9	143.1	122.5	57.3	57.4	54.3
Heavy construction contractors	14.7	14.7	14.4	8.3	8.2	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	91.8	92.0	92.4	56.0	56.8	58.9
Railroad transportation	6.5	6.5	7.5	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	46.8	47.2	45.6	24.6	25.5	26.1
Trucking & warehousing	27.8	28.2	26.8	12.6	13.6	13.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	38.3	39.3	26.7	26.6	27.4
Communication, except U.S. Postal Service	24.4	24.2	25.0	16.8	16.8	17.4
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.1	14.1	14.3	9.9	9.8	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	478.3	475.0	458.8	241.5	240.0	237.4
Wholesale trade	106.5	106.2	102.0	60.6	60.4	59.1
Retail trade	371.8	368.8	356.8	180.9	179.6	178.3
General merchandise stores	45.0	42.7	44.2	20.9	19.9	20.8
Department stores	39.3	36.8	38.2	17.7	16.8	17.8
Nonstore retailers	6.0	5.7	7.3	5.0	4.7	6.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.5	113.2	104.7	66.6	66.8	62.5
Banking	26.3	26.2	24.4	15.9	15.9	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	20.5	20.0	16.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
Insurance carriers	21.6	21.5	20.3	17.0	16.8	15.2
Services	473.7	474.5	449.6	236.2	235.3	230.8
Health services	123.5	122.5	119.7	69.9	69.0	69.4
Private hospitals	64.9	64.4	63.8	39.1	38.6	39.2
Private educational services	27.4	26.3	26.9	19.9	19.2	19.7
Elementary & secondary schools	10.3	10.1	10.2	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.1	14.2	14.6	*	*	*
Social services	23.1	23.1	21.8	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.2	39.4	36.7	17.5	17.5	16.4
Engineering and architectural services	24.4	24.7	22.5	8.4	8.5	7.6
Total government	393.8	387.3	384.8	201.5	197.0	197.4
Total federal government	136.9	137.6	132.5	55.3	55.7	53.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.5	48.5	46.5	19.5	19.6	19.3
U. S. Postal Service	15.0	15.0	13.7	7.8	7.8	7.2
Other federal government	73.4	74.1	72.3	28.0	28.3	27.4
Total state and local government	256.9	249.7	252.3	146.2	141.3	143.5
Total state government	86.4	83.3	85.1	60.0	59.6	59.1
Public universities & colleges	29.5	25.7	28.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Non-education	56.9	57.6	56.4	48.8	49.4	48.4
Total local government	170.5	166.4	167.2	86.2	81.7	84.4
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	104.4	101.1	103.1	49.6	45.8	48.7
Non-education	66.1	65.3	64.1	36.6	35.9	35.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	SEPTEMBER '85-OCTOBER '85	OCTOBER '84-OCTOBER '85
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+8,300	+74,200
Manufacturing	-600	-7,000
Durable goods	-700	-5,300
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+100
Furniture & fixtures	0	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	0	+200
Primary metal industries	-200	-2,600
Fabricated metal prod.	+100	+100
Machinery exc. electrical	+200	-1,600
Elec. & electronic equip.	-500	-800
Transportation equip.	-200	-300
Instru. & related prod.	0	0
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	0
Nondurable goods	+100	-1,700
Food & kindred prod.	+200	+100
Textile mill prod.	-100	-100
Apparel & textile prod.	-600	-2,700
Paper & allied prod.	-100	+300
Printing & publishing	+700	+400
Chemicals & allied prod.	0	+200
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	+100
Other nondurable goods	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	+8,900	+81,200
Mining	0	0
Construction	-200	+20,400
Transportation & public util.	-200	-600
Railroad transportation	0	-1,000
Transp. exc. railroads	-400	+1,200
Communications & public util.	+200	-300
Trade	+3,300	+19,500
Wholesale trade	+300	+4,500
Retail trade	+3,000	+15,000
Finance, insurance & real estate	+300	+8,800
Services	-800	+24,100
Government	+6,500	+9,000
Federal government	-700	+4,400
State government	+3,100	+1,300
Local government	+4,100	+3,300

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
OCTOBER 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84
MANUFACTURING	$421.26	$417.59	$407.63	41.3	40.9	41.3	$10.20	$10.21	$ 9.87
DURABLE GOODS	484.22	484.08	458.29	42.7	42.5	42.2	11.34	11.39	10.86
Stone, clay and glass products	456.68	453.03	415.51	46.6	45.9	43.6	9.80	9.87	9.53
Primary metal industries	611.07	613.64	557.68	43.4	43.8	42.8	14.08	14.01	13.03
Fabricated metal products	405.65	400.06	437.33	43.2	42.2	44.9	9.39	9.48	9.74
Machinery except electrical	412.86	412.27	398.23	42.0	40.9	42.5	9.83	10.08	9.37
Electric and electronic equipment	460.53	432.43	420.00	43.0	41.5	42.0	10.71	10.42	10.00
Transportation equipment	552.27	586.22	542.12	41.0	43.2	40.7	13.47	13.57	13.32
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	307.22	302.06	279.35	42.2	40.6	40.9	7.28	7.44	6.83
NONDURABLE GOODS	349.76	343.78	342.45	39.7	39.2	40.1	8.81	8.77	8.54
Food and kindred products	387.08	384.40	388.75	39.7	40.0	41.4	9.75	9.61	9.39
Apparel and other textile products	230.86	215.82	225.04	35.3	32.8	34.2	6.54	6.58	6.58
Paper and allied products	292.59	301.32	303.97	39.7	40.5	41.3	7.37	7.44	7.36
Printing and publishing	366.49	362.10	359.37	37.9	37.1	38.6	9.67	9.76	9.31
Chemicals & allied products	447.74	454.96	461.45	42.2	42.8	44.2	10.61	10.63	10.44
Rubber & misc. plastic products	322.34	306.16	299.33	44.4	43.0	42.7	7.26	7.12	7.01

Covers an estimated 85,800 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

OCTOBER 1985

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84	OCT. '85	SEPT. '85	OCT. '84
MANUFACTURING	$393.33	$393.16	$388.14	40.3	40.2	40.9	$ 9.76	$ 9.78	$ 9.49
DURABLE GOODS	447.95	447.31	435.76	41.4	41.0	41.7	10.82	10.91	10.45
Lumber and wood products	294.26	274.02	284.31	40.7	37.9	40.1	7.23	7.23	7.09
Furniture and fixtures	306.23	299.69	259.93	40.4	39.8	37.4	7.58	7.53	6.95
Stone, clay and glass products	431.26	428.90	407.83	45.3	45.1	43.9	9.52	9.51	9.29
Primary metal industries	582.50	603.40	553.21	41.4	43.1	41.1	14.07	14.00	13.46
Fabricated metal products	393.13	392.70	404.78	42.5	42.0	43.2	9.25	9.35	9.37
Machinery except electrical	441.29	436.88	455.94	39.9	37.5	42.1	11.06	11.65	10.83
Electric and electronic equipment	414.81	386.88	388.20	41.9	40.3	42.8	9.90	9.60	9.07
Transportation equipment	508.00	537.18	491.38	40.0	42.0	39.5	12.70	12.79	12.44
Instruments and related products	332.35	329.64	314.67	38.6	38.6	38.8	8.61	8.54	8.11
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	327.42	316.30	305.95	42.8	41.4	41.4	7.65	7.64	7.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.52	342.47	341.70	39.3	39.5	40.2	8.69	8.67	8.50
Food and kindred products	304.04	310.84	316.77	38.1	39.8	41.3	7.98	7.81	7.67
Apparel and other textile products	222.66	215.98	212.52	34.9	33.8	34.5	6.38	6.39	6.16
Paper and allied products	340.68	344.79	361.67	40.8	40.9	42.3	8.35	8.43	8.55
Printing and publishing	401.45	405.85	399.38	38.9	38.8	39.7	10.32	10.46	10.06
Chemicals and allied products	448.80	454.97	476.33	42.3	42.6	43.5	10.61	10.68	10.95
Rubber and misc. plastic products	343.57	337.33	326.40	43.6	42.7	41.9	7.88	7.90	7.79

Covers an estimated 140,700 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	658.8	655.0	630.5
Manufacturing	32.4	32.1	33.3
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.2	17.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.1	0.8	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods*	15.0	14.9	15.6
Printing & publishing	8.6	8.5	9.3
Nonmanufacturing	626.4	622.9	597.2
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	55.4	55.2	49.1
Transportation and public utilities	20.5	20.1	19.0
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	12.3	11.9	10.9
Trucking and warehousing	9.8	9.5	8.7
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	175.8	173.6	170.6
Wholesale trade	32.8	32.9	32.4
Retail trade*	143.0	140.7	138.2
General merchandise stores	19.4	17.8	18.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.8	35.5	34.1
Banking	7.6	7.6	7.2
Services*	182.8	182.7	173.1
Private educational services	6.8	6.5	6.6
Miscellaneous services	19.4	19.5	18.3
Total government	155.6	155.2	150.9
Total federal government	74.9	75.3	72.2
Total state & local government	80.7	79.9	78.7
Total state government	18.2	16.1	17.6
Total local government	62.5	63.8	61.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
OCTOBER 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
Total Initial Claims	21,864	15,965	22,096	11,551	8,950	12,694
Total Continued Claims	130,188	117,823	116,821	74,166	67,860	70,691
Total Weeks Compensated	114,222	103,407	104,353	69,976	63,327	68,041
Total Amount of Payments	$14,877,678	$13,402,487	$13,191,534	$9,544,055	$8,487,318	$8,681,309
Average Weekly Payment	$130.25	$129.61	$126.41	$136.39	$134.02	$127.59

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	387	317	386
Total Continued Claims	1,925	1,581	2,059
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	249	196	261
Total Continued Claims	1,113	908	1,323

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.4	81.4	81.6
Manufacturing	17.2	17.4	17.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.8	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	14.1	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	64.2	64.0	63.7
Construction	6.3	7.3	6.8
Transportation & public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.2
Railroad	1.5	1.4	1.8
Transportation exc. railroads	2.7	2.8	2.6
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	18.8	18.8	18.2
General merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.2	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	15.6	15.7	15.6
Hotels and other lodging places	1.2	1.2	1.1
Health services	6.1	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total government	14.9	13.6	14.4
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total state & local government	13.3	12.0	12.9
State government	4.4	4.2	4.1
Local government	8.9	7.8	8.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	113.9	116.6	113.1
Manufacturing	23.0	23.7	24.6
Food & kindred products*	9.4	10.1	9.5
Meat products	5.3	5.1	5.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	2.9	2.4
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	1.3	2.1
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.0	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	8.9	9.4	9.9
Nonmanufacturing	90.9	92.9	88.5
Construction	7.0	6.8	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.2	6.2	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.3	31.7	29.0
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.4	4.6	4.1
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	21.2	22.4	20.7
Health services	7.3	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.8	21.2	21.1
Total federal government	6.3	6.2	6.0
Total state & local government	15.5	15.0	15.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.1	435.9	436.5
Manufacturing	51.2	52.1	54.6
Durable Goods*	17.2	17.4	19.2
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.4	2.5
Primary metal industries	2.1	2.3	3.9
Fabricated metal products	2.1	2.1	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.1	4.6
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	3.6
Nondurable Goods*	34.0	34.7	35.4
Food & kindred products	9.4	9.6	9.4
Beverages	0.9	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	4.5	5.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.8	2.8	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.9	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.7	8.8
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	5.1	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.8	1.8	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and misc. plastic products	2.3	2.2	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	386.9	383.8	381.9
Construction	18.1	18.1	17.6
Transportation & public utilities	32.0	32.0	33.5
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.1	11.1	11.8
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	6.0	5.9
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.0	18.0	18.6
Wholesale & retail trade	92.4	91.1	92.6
Wholesale trade	29.0	29.0	29.0
Retail trade	63.4	62.1	63.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.5	43.6	40.5
Banking	12.8	12.8	11.7
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	9.8
Services & mining*	119.5	118.4	117.5
Health services	36.9	36.3	37.4
Educational services	14.9	14.2	14.2
Social services	6.5	6.4	5.9
Misc. services*	5.6	5.6	5.2
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.7	2.7	2.5
Total government	81.4	80.6	80.2
Total federal government	15.1	15.2	14.6
Total state & local government	66.3	65.4	65.6
Total state government	28.7	28.9	28.8
Total local government	37.6	36.5	36.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[2]

(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1985

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	9/85	8/85	7/85	9/85	8/85	7/85	9/85	8/85	7/85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1898.7	1893.5	1905.8	831.0	838.0	839.8	--	--	--
Manufacturing	212.0	213.3	212.4	67.6	68.6	66.8	141.9	142.7	141.8
Durable Goods	111.5	111.9	112.4	26.1	26.6	26.1	69.3	69.4	69.6
Lumber & wood products	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Furniture & fixtures	2.8	3.1	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Stone, clay & glass products	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	6.1	6.1
Primary metal industries	14.5	14.6	15.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	11.4	11.4	11.6
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.7	16.7	17.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	11.4	11.4	11.9
Electric & electronic equipment	38.3	38.7	38.1	14.6	14.7	14.4	15.0	15.2	15.1
Transportation equipment	14.3	14.2	13.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.5	10.3	9.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.9	4.7	4.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	100.5	101.4	100.0	41.5	42.0	40.7	72.6	73.3	72.2
Food & kindred products	27.4	28.4	28.1	10.0	10.5	10.2	18.9	19.9	19.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8
Apparel & other textile products	11.5	11.7	11.4	9.7	9.9	9.6	10.1	10.2	9.9
Paper & allied products	10.2	10.1	10.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	8.3	8.1	8.1
Printing & publishing	26.2	26.1	26.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	17.6	17.4	17.4
Chemicals & allied products	12.7	12.5	12.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.0	7.9	7.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.4	9.4	8.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	7.1	7.1	6.7
Leather & leather products	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	1686.7	1680.2	1693.4	763.4	769.4	773.0	--	--	--
Cconstruction	143.1	140.8	139.0	13.6	13.4	13.2	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	92.0	90.9	91.2	26.1	25.5	25.6	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	47.2	45.6	46.0	8.9	8.2	8.2	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	38.3	38.6	38.7	15.4	15.5	15.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	475.0	476.8	478.2	200.2	202.0	203.2	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	106.2	106.0	105.6	29.4	29.6	29.6	--	--	--
Retail trade	368.8	370.8	372.6	170.8	172.4	173.6	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	42.7	42.5	42.5	30.4	30.5	30.3	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	113.2	112.9	113.1	67.2	66.7	66.0	--	--	--
Services & mining	474.5	479.1	478.5	267.7	270.2	268.9	--	--	--
Total government	387.3	378.0	391.8	188.6	191.6	196.1	--	--	--
Total federal government	137.6	138.7	139.5	61.9	62.6	62.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	249.7	239.3	252.3	126.7	129.0	133.2	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 6,500 employers.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's Unemployment Increased to 4.5 percent in November

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent in October to 4.5 percent in November, marking the second month of rising unemployment. The rate rose by 0.2 in October.

Holiday Hiring By Retail Stores Spurred Growth in Labor Force and Employment

The civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 12,291 persons during November, spurred by increases of 10,482 in employment and 1,809 in unemployment. An estimated 22,587 persons entered the labor force between September and November, encouraged by seasonal hiring in trade and education, outnumbering those laid off from seasonal jobs in tourism, agriculture, and other outdoors activities. Hiring also was noted during November in construction, trucking, and personal, health, and engineering and architectural services. However, layoffs were evident in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and hotels and lodging places.

The unemployment volume rose during November as increases in claimants for unemployment insurance outnumbered decreases in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Claimants increased over the month in mining, construction, food processing, hotels and lodging places, and in apparel and textiles, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, and miscellaneous manufacturing. At least 1,000 claims each were filed during November in special trade contracting, personal services, health services, primary metals, and electric and electronic equipment manufacturing. Claimants comprised 33.4 percent of November's unemployment total.

Rate was the Lowest for a November Since 1973

The November unemployment rate was the lowest for that month since 1973. Unemployment had fallen substantially from its peak in 1985 of 6.1 percent in January and from its level last November of 5.1 percent. Unemployment normally shows little change during November and December, increasing very slightly.

During November, 1984, Maryland's labor force expanded more rapidly than November, 1985, with larger gains in both employment and unemployment. The labor force had increased by an estimated 19,275 persons since last November, with increases of 31,183 employed outnumbering decreases of 11,908 unemployed.

U.S. Unemployment Rate exceeded Maryland's

As usual, the nation's unemployment rate was significantly higher than Maryland's, in November by 2.2 percentage points. The U.S. November rate of 6.7 percent was down slightly by 0.1 from October. The October rate also represented a small monthly decrease. In October, six states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland's. October unemployment ranged from 2.6 percent in New Hampshire to 12.5 percent in West Virginia. Unemployment among black persons nationwide rose from 14.7 percent in October to 15.0 percent in November. Reported annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate amounted to 9.3 percent in 1984.

Unemployment was as Low as 2.3 percent in Frederick County

As outdoors activities slowed, unemployment rates increased during November in 15 Maryland counties, decreased in 6, and held steady in 3. The rates ranged from 2.3 percent in Frederick County to 14.4 percent in Somerset. Unemployment exceeded 10 percent in four counties--Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. Meanwhile, unemployment dipped below 3 percent in five counties--Howard, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery.

The area with the highest unemployment rate, Western Maryland, saw an increased rate from 7.6 percent in October to 8.7 percent in November. Allegany and Garrett counties especially suffered from sizable gains in unemployment with layoffs in mining and manufacturing. The Balance of State's unemployment rate also increased, from 5.5 to 6.3 percent. Unemployment rose particularly in Somerset and Worcester counties, as winter weather slowed tourism and agriculture activities. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate remained at November's level of 5.4 percent. For October, 164 out of 253 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore. Baltimore City's rate decreased from 7.2 to 7.0 percent. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area consistently enjoy the lowest unemployment in Maryland. During November, the area's rate fell from 2.8 to 2.7 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

New Record hit in Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment hit an all-time record level of 1,923,500 jobs during November, as employment swelled by 18,600 jobs from October. Since August, a total of 30,000 jobs had been added. The November employment level was higher by 74,600 jobs than what was registered last November. In 1984 employment expanded by a greater 36,400 jobs between August and November, even though the hiring of 16,100 in November was slower.

Holiday hiring by TRADE establishments was the leading employment trend in November. An estimated 800 jobs were added over the month in wholesale trade and 5,900 in retail trade. Jobs soared by an estimated 3,100 at general merchandise stores alone. Other seasonal hiring was noted at food stores, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and mail order houses. Meanwhile, seasonal layoffs continued at eating and drinking places. Last November, the hiring in trade amounted to a greater 8,300 jobs. As seasonal hiring began this October, trade expanded by 2,800 jobs, also less than the hiring of 3,900 a year ago.

There was considerable hiring among special trade contractors during this November, along with more limited hiring in general building contracting and layoffs in heavy construction contracting. This led to a net increase in CONSTRUCTION employment of 5,200 jobs. During last November, a far lesser 1,500 jobs were added. Since February, 1985 construction had steadily expanded, adding 33,400 jobs. A lesser 26,100 jobs were gained during that nine-month period in 1984.

Continued seasonal hiring of 2,600 at public community colleges and local boards of education contributed to a gain in LOCAL GOVERNMENT employment during this November of 2,900 jobs. Other local government hiring amounted to 300 jobs. Last November, local education grew by 2,300 jobs and other local agencies by 1,000

SERVICES employment rose by 1,500 jobs during this November. Expanding by 500 jobs each were health services, educational services, and engineering/architectural services. Other hiring was noted in personal and legal services. Meanwhile, seasonal layoffs continued at hotels and lodging places and in amusement and recreation services. Between August and October, seasonal layoffs overrode other hiring, dropping services by 6,100 jobs. Last November, services swelled by a greater 2,200 jobs, following an even larger gain of 3,000 during October.

The TRANSPORTATION industry increased by 1,300 jobs during this November, as seasonal hiring and more business boosted trucking by an estimated 900 jobs. There was more limited hiring in water transportation. Last November, a lesser 700 jobs were added in trucking.

Among the other trends this November in nonmanufacturing, the FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE industry grew with scattered hiring by an estimated 900 jobs. In STATE GOVERNMENT, seasonal hiring bolstered employment at state colleges by 400 jobs, while limited layoffs were noted at other state agencies. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT employment declined by 300 this November. Post offices added 200 jobs, and other federal agencies decreased by 500. Since this July, layoffs of summer workers had contributed to a 3,300 loss in federal government jobs.

MANUFACTURING employment increased slightly by 500 jobs during this November, compared to a loss of 700 jobs a year ago. The only noticeable trend in either period was the loss of 500 jobs in nonelectrical machinery this November. Also during this November, 200 jobs were lost in miscellaneous manufacturing, while 400 were gained in printing and publishing and 200 in apparel and textiles. Between this August and October, 2,800 jobs had been lost in manufacturing. This November marked the 13th consecutive month of lower manufacturing employment than a year ago, as employment fell by 6,700 jobs since last November. At this point, no manufacturing category can be classified as a growth industry. Declining significantly over the year were primary metals by 3,000 jobs, apparel and textiles by 2,100, nonelectrical machinery by 2,000, and electric and electronic equipment by 1,000.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $5.66 between October and November to $399.96. The average workweek was unchanged at October's level of 40.4, while the average hourly earnings had increased by 14 cents to $9.90. Out of the 16 reported manufacturing categories, 8 had hourly earnings increase by at least 5 cents between October and November and 5 had decreases. Most wage increases were caused by higher incentive pay or more overtime. The transportation equipment industry recorded the highest wage increase of 33 cents. Average workweeks increased by at least one hour over the month in three categories while declining in three. In November, average workweeks ranged from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles up to 44.6 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.37 in apparel and textiles up to $14.16 in primary metals. Since November, 1984, average workweeks had been shortened by a full hour, while average weekly earnings had declined by $2.03.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $8.47 between October and November to $429.73. The average workweeks lengthened by 0.3 hours to 41.6, while the average hourly earnings rose by 13 cents to $10.33. Workweeks and earnings remained higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in November declined 1.8 percent from the number filed during the previous month, as fewer workers were laid off in the primary metals industry. Continued claims were down 4.6 percent, weeks compensated decreased 3.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 4.7 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased 1.6 percent to $128.19.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 40.6 percent and continued claims decreased 4.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 3.6 percent and continued claims rose 2.1 percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were down 3.5 percent, continued claims decreased 9.3 percent, weeks compensated were down 9.5 percent, and the amount of payments declined 9.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $136.76.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items, as announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, increased by 0.4 percent between October and November to 326.6. Since last November, consumer prices had increased by 3.6 percent. The index means that a market basket of consumer items that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.66. Indexed at 303.6 for November, prices of food and beverages rose by 0.4 percent over the month and by 2.5 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of all consumer items, indexed at 327.3, had fallen by 0.1 percent since September but risen by 3.8 percent since last November. On the other hand, prices of food and beverages, indexed at 305.9, had increased by 0.9 percent from September and by 3.5 percent from last November.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

NOVEMBER, 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER '84
MARYLAND	2,302,014	2,289,723	2,198,355	2,187,873	103,659	101,850	4.5	4.4	5.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,110,623	1,103,966	1,050,926	1,044,126	59,697	59,840	5.4	5.4	6.0
BALTIMORE CITY	394,327	392,710	366,827	364,453	27,500	28,257	7.0	7.2	7.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	188,064	186,650	180,790	179,620	7,274	7,030	3.9	3.8	4.4
BALTIMORE	329,560	327,867	312,396	310,375	17,164	17,492	5.2	5.3	6.0
CARROLL	49,992	49,250	47,790	47,481	2,202	1,769	4.4	3.6	4.1
HARFORD	73,896	73,177	70,495	70,039	3,401	3,138	4.6	4.3	6.4
HOWARD	61,795	61,377	60,059	59,671	1,736	1,706	2.8	2.8	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,990	12,936	12,569	12,488	421	448	3.2	3.5	4.6
D. C. AREA	933,406	927,553	908,129	901,940	25,277	25,613	2.7	2.8	3.1
CALVERT	22,607	22,510	22,021	21,871	586	639	2.6	2.8	4.0
CHARLES	48,278	47,899	47,119	46,798	1,159	1,101	2.4	2.3	2.6
FREDERICK	74,453	73,893	72,709	72,214	1,744	1,679	2.3	2.3	3.4
MONTGOMERY	369,369	367,140	360,452	357,995	8,917	9,145	2.4	2.5	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	418,698	416,111	405,827	403,062	12,871	13,049	3.1	3.1	3.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	100,007	98,784	91,312	91,230	8,695	7,554	8.7	7.6	9.2
ALLEGANY	34,391	33,616	31,213	31,011	3,178	2,605	9.2	7.7	9.3
GARRETT	12,247	11,922	10,699	10,798	1,548	1,124	12.6	9.4	12.8
WASHINGTON	53,369	53,246	49,400	49,421	3,969	3,825	7.4	7.2	8.3
BALANCE OF STATE	157,978	159,419	147,988	150,577	9,990	8,842	6.3	5.5	7.1
CAROLINE	8,447	8,448	7,961	7,991	486	457	5.8	5.4	7.8
CECIL	32,012	32,910	30,673	31,505	1,339	1,405	4.2	4.3	6.0
DORCHESTER	15,351	15,424	13,760	13,956	1,591	1,468	10.4	9.5	8.1
KENT	8,219	8,356	7,875	8,015	344	341	4.2	4.1	5.8
ST. MARY'S	21,453	21,469	20,605	20,634	848	835	4.0	3.9	4.8
SOMERSET	7,608	7,557	6,514	6,688	1,094	869	14.4	11.5	14.1
TALBOT	17,643	17,548	17,037	17,073	606	475	3.4	2.7	4.2
WICOMICO	31,979	31,834	30,096	29,998	1,883	1,836	5.9	5.8	6.6
WORCESTER	15,266	15,873	13,467	14,717	1,799	1,156	11.8	7.3	12.9
UNITED STATES[2]	116,097,000	116,346,000	108,282,000	108,428,000	7,815,000	7,917,000	6.7	6.8	6.9

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1923.5	1904.9	1848.9	1000.5	993.2	988.3
Manufacturing	211.0	210.5	217.7	134.8	134.4	140.9
Durable Goods	109.9	110.2	116.0	75.1	75.3	80.7
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.7	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.6	1.6	1.4	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.6	7.4	5.1	5.0	5.2
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
Primary metal industries	14.3	14.3	17.3	12.9	12.9	15.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.7	11.7	13.2	11.7	11.6	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.8	5.7	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	16.4	16.9	18.4	9.8	10.0	11.4
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.4	37.2	38.4	26.3	26.3	26.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Communication equipment	27.2	26.9	26.1	20.4	20.4	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.2	14.1	14.4	9.7	9.6	9.8
Ship and boat building and repair	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.3
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Nondurable Goods	101.1	100.3	101.7	59.7	59.1	60.2
Food and kindred products	27.7	27.6	27.3	13.9	13.8	14.1
Meat products	7.0	6.9	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.1	10.9	13.2	6.8	6.4	7.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.9	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.3	2.3	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	27.1	26.7	26.8	14.5	14.4	14.5
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	10.8	10.4	5.9	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.5	9.8	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.4	9.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.9	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.9	3.7
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.0	1.8	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1712.5	1694.4	1631.2	865.7	858.8	847.4
Mining	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	148.4	143.2	124.0	57.9	57.5	54.3
Heavy construction contractors	14.4	14.7	14.1	8.0	8.3	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	92.9	91.7	92.5	56.5	56.1	58.6
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.4	7.2	4.6	4.7	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	48.1	46.8	46.1	25.2	24.7	26.0
Trucking & warehousing	28.8	27.9	27.5	13.0	12.7	13.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	38.4	38.5	39.2	26.7	26.7	27.4
Communication, except U.S. Postal Service	24.3	24.4	24.9	16.8	16.8	17.4
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.1	14.1	14.3	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	484.5	477.8	467.1	244.2	241.0	240.4
Wholesale trade	107.4	106.6	102.7	60.9	60.6	59.0
Retail trade	377.1	371.2	364.4	183.3	180.4	181.4
General merchandise stores	47.5	44.4	48.3	22.1	20.5	22.4
Department stores	41.3	38.5	42.1	18.9	17.4	19.3
Nonstore retailers	6.1	6.0	7.6	5.1	5.0	6.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	114.0	113.1	105.4	66.8	66.4	62.9
Banking	26.4	26.3	24.5	16.0	15.9	14.6
Credit agencies except banks	20.7	20.4	17.0	9.6	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	21.7	21.5	20.4	17.0	16.8	15.3
Services	474.5	473.0	451.8	237.7	236.0	232.2
Health services	123.8	123.3	119.9	70.1	69.7	69.2
Private hospitals	64.7	64.7	64.0	38.9	38.9	39.1
Private educational services	28.1	27.6	27.8	20.5	20.1	20.5
Elementary & secondary schools	10.4	10.3	10.3	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.6	15.2	15.4	*	*	*
Social services	23.5	23.3	22.1	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.8	39.4	36.9	17.9	17.6	16.5
Engineering and architectural services	25.0	24.5	22.7	8.7	8.5	7.7
Total government	396.9	394.1	388.7	202.4	201.6	198.8
Total federal government	136.2	136.5	132.3	55.0	55.2	53.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.4	48.4	46.5	19.5	19.5	19.1
U. S. Postal Service	15.3	15.1	13.7	7.8	7.8	7.2
Other federal government	72.5	73.0	72.1	27.7	27.9	27.2
Total state and local government	260.7	257.6	256.4	147.4	146.4	145.3
Total state government	86.5	86.3	85.9	60.2	60.3	59.5
Public universities & colleges	29.6	29.2	29.6	11.4	11.4	11.2
Non-education	56.9	57.1	56.3	48.8	48.9	48.3
Total local government	174.2	171.3	170.5	87.2	86.1	85.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	107.9	105.3	105.4	50.5	49.5	49.9
Non-education	66.3	66.0	65.1	36.7	36.6	35.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	OCTOBER '85-NOVEMBER '85	NOVEMBER '84-NOVEMBER '85
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+18,600	+74,600
Manufacturing	+500	-6,700
Durable goods	-300	-6,100
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+200
Furniture & fixtures	+100	-200
Stone, clay & glass prod.	0	+200
Primary metal industries	0	-3,000
Fabricated metal prod.	0	0
Machinery exc. electrical	-500	-2,000
Elec. & electronic equip.	+200	-1,000
Transportation equip.	+100	-200
Instru. & related prod.	0	0
Miscellaneous mfg.	-200	-100
Nondurable goods	+800	-600
Food & kindred prod.	+100	+400
Textile mill prod.	0	-100
Apparel & textile prod.	+200	-2,100
Paper & allied prod.	0	+300
Printing & publishing	+400	+300
Chemicals & allied prod.	0	+100
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	+200
Other nondurable goods	+100	+300
Nonmanufacturing	+18,100	+81,300
Mining	-200	-400
Construction	+5,200	+24,400
Transportation & public util.	+1,200	+400
Railroad transportation	0	-800
Transp. exc. railroads	+1,300	+2,000
Communications & public util.	-100	-800
Trade	+6,700	+17,400
Wholesale trade	+800	+4,700
Retail trade	+5,900	+12,700
Finance, insurance & real estate	+900	+8,600
Services	+1,500	+22,700
Government	+2,800	+ 8,200
Federal government	-300	+3,900
State government	+200	+600
Local government	+2,900	+3,700

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
NOVEMBER 1985
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84
MANUFACTURING	$399.96	$394.30	$401.99	40.4	40.4	41.4	$ 9.90	$ 9.76	$ 9.71
DURABLE GOODS	461.16	448.20	464.81	42.0	41.5	42.8	10.98	10.80	10.86
Lumber and wood products	292.00	291.85	282.29	40.0	40.2	40.5	7.30	7.26	6.97
Furniture and fixtures	307.98	305.88	259.93	40.9	40.3	37.4	7.53	7.59	6.95
Stone, clay and glass products	425.48	431.21	426.68	44.6	45.2	44.4	9.54	9.54	9.61
Primary metal industries	608.88	581.86	563.20	43.0	41.8	41.2	14.16	13.92	13.67
Fabricated metal products	410.31	393.55	431.16	43.1	42.5	45.1	9.52	9.26	9.56
Machinery except electrical	454.85	441.78	519.20	41.2	39.8	44.3	11.04	11.10	11.72
Electric and electronic equipment	410.59	411.18	388.72	41.1	42.0	43.0	9.99	9.79	9.04
Transportation equipment	554.20	510.94	573.89	42.5	40.2	42.7	13.04	12.71	13.44
Instruments and related products	332.81	331.57	311.03	39.2	38.6	37.7	8.49	8.59	8.25
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	299.55	327.40	306.98	40.7	42.3	42.4	7.36	7.74	7.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.05	343.09	341.25	38.8	39.3	40.1	8.79	8.73	8.51
Food and kindred products	294.84	305.60	308.51	36.4	38.2	39.3	8.10	8.00	7.85
Apparel and other textile products	222.31	222.02	215.23	34.9	34.8	35.4	6.37	6.38	6.08
Paper and allied products	358.11	344.84	360.34	41.4	41.2	43.0	8.65	8.37	8.38
Printing and publishing	399.25	405.73	396.99	38.8	38.9	40.1	10.29	10.43	9.90
Chemicals and allied products	472.40	451.56	484.43	43.3	42.4	44.2	10.91	10.65	10.96
Rubber and misc. plastic products	330.68	335.20	326.70	41.7	42.7	42.1	7.93	7.85	7.76

Covers an estimated 144,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
NOVEMBER 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84	NOV. '85	OCT. '85	NOV. '84
MANUFACTURING	$429.73	$421.26	$412.44	41.6	41.3	42.0	$10.33	$10.20	$ 9.82
DURABLE GOODS	497.80	483.79	478.50	43.4	42.7	42.8	11.47	11.33	11.18
Stone, clay and glass products	442.71	456.11	438.67	44.9	46.4	44.4	9.86	9.83	9.88
Primary metal industries	616.80	602.21	558.67	43.9	43.2	42.1	14.05	13.94	13.27
Fabricated metal products	427.15	405.65	451.97	43.9	43.2	45.7	9.73	9.39	9.89
Machinery except electrical	414.92	416.64	419.47	42.6	42.0	43.2	9.74	9.92	9.71
Electric and electronic equipment	466.77	455.18	418.42	43.3	42.7	41.8	10.78	10.66	10.01
Transportation equipment	603.19	560.25	625.58	43.9	41.5	43.9	13.74	13.50	14.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	269.06	309.40	272.99	40.4	42.5	41.3	6.66	7.28	6.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.92	351.04	349.29	39.7	39.8	40.9	8.94	8.82	8.54
Food and kindred products	391.44	385.88	375.46	39.7	39.7	39.9	9.86	9.72	9.41
Apparel and other textile products	220.32	229.60	225.07	32.4	35.0	35.5	6.80	6.56	6.34
Paper and allied products	311.88	305.37	323.95	41.2	41.1	43.6	7.57	7.43	7.43
Printing and publishing	373.84	366.44	369.08	38.5	37.7	39.9	9.71	9.72	9.25
Chemicals & allied products	466.55	450.92	469.80	43.0	42.3	44.7	10.85	10.66	10.51
Rubber & misc. plastic products	314.89	312.91	171.20	42.9	43.4	38.3	7.34	7.21	4.47

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
NOVEMBER 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984
Total Initial Claims	21,224	21,864	20,793	11,143	11,551	11,484
Total Continued Claims	124,153	130,188	113,103	67,259	74,116	67,302
Total Weeks Compensated	110,602	114,222	98,925	63,307	69,976	63,576
Total Amount of Payments	$14,178,217	$14,877,678	$12,515,847	$8,657,678	$9,544,055	$8,181,793
Average Weekly Payment	$128.19	$130.25	$126.52	$136.76	$136.39	$128.69

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	230	387	242
Total Continued Claims	1,841	1,925	1,760
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	240	249	247
Total Continued Claims	1,136	1,113	1,293

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	663.6	658.3	638.4
Manufacturing	32.3	32.0	33.0
Durable Goods*	17.3	17.0	17.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.2	8.3
Nondurable Goods*	15.0	15.0	15.8
Printing & publishing	8.7	8.6	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	631.3	626.3	605.4
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	55.0	55.2	49.7
Transportation and public utilities	20.4	20.3	19.4
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	12.2	12.1	11.3
Trucking and warehousing	9.7	9.5	9.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	179.4	176.0	175.6
Wholesale trade	33.2	32.9	32.7
Retail trade*	146.2	143.1	142.9
General merchandise stores	20.1	19.0	20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	36.0	35.6	34.2
Banking	7.6	7.6	7.3
Services*	182.0	182.5	173.0
Private educational services	6.9	6.8	6.5
Miscellaneous services	19.4	19.4	18.4
Total government	158.0	156.2	153.1
Total federal government	74.8	75.0	72.6
Total state & local government	83.2	81.2	80.5
Total state government	18.3	18.1	17.8
Total local government	64.9	63.1	62.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER, 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.6	81.3	82.1
Manufacturing	16.8	17.1	18.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.5	13.8	14.6
Nonmanufacturing	64.8	64.2	64.1
Construction	6.3	6.4	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	6.1	6.0	5.9
Railroad	1.4	1.4	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	2.8	2.5
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.1	18.7	18.5
General merchandise stores	1.9	1.8	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services & mining*	15.5	15.6	15.7
Hotels and other lodging places	1.2	1.2	1.1
Health services	6.2	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.8	1.7
Total government	15.2	14.9	14.6
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total state & local government	13.6	13.3	13.1
State government	4.8	4.4	4.2
Local government	8.8	8.9	8.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.9	114.0	111.1
Manufacturing	23.8	23.9	23.9
Food & kindred products*	10.0	10.2	9.2
Meat products	5.3	5.3	5.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.7	2.8	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	1.2	1.3	2.1
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.0	1.8
Other manufacturing	9.1	9.1	9.6
Nonmanufacturing	89.1	90.1	87.2
Construction	6.9	6.9	7.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.0	6.1	6.3
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.9	30.3	28.0
General merchandise stores	2.7	2.5	2.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.3	4.4	4.1
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	20.6	20.9	20.4
Health services	7.4	7.3	7.4
Total government	21.4	21.5	21.1
Total federal government	6.3	6.2	5.9
Total state & local government	15.1	15.3	15.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
NOVEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	441.3	437.6	439.1
Manufacturing	51.7	51.2	54.4
Durable Goods*	17.3	17.3	19.4
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.4	2.6
Primary metal industries	2.2	2.1	3.8
Fabricated metal products	2.2	2.1	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	4.1	4.6
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	3.7
Nondurable Goods*	34.4	33.9	35.0
Food & kindred products	9.6	9.4	9.4
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	4.2	3.9	5.1
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.8	2.8	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.0	6.0	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and misc. plastic products	2.3	2.2	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	389.6	386.4	384.7
Construction	18.4	18.2	17.5
Transportation & public utilities	32.4	31.9	34.0
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.8	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.1	12.3
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	5.9	6.0
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.0	18.0	18.6
Wholesale & retail trade	94.0	92.3	94.0
Wholesale trade	29.5	29.1	29.0
Retail trade	64.5	63.2	65.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.4	43.2	40.6
Banking	12.9	12.8	11.7
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.8	9.9
Services & mining*	120.0	119.4	118.2
Health services	36.9	36.7	37.2
Educational services	15.2	15.1	15.2
Social services	6.3	6.5	5.8
Misc. services*	5.7	5.7	5.3
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.8	2.7	2.5
Total government	81.4	81.4	80.4
Total federal government	14.9	14.9	14.6
Total state & local government	66.5	66.5	65.8
Total state government	28.9	28.9	28.7
Total local government	37.6	37.6	37.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's Unemployment Rate Unchanged in December

Maryland's unemployment rate for December, 1985 remained at November's level of 4.5 percent. This followed two months of small increases in unemployment. The unemployment rate usually changes very little in December. The rate had fallen slightly by 0.4 percentage points from the December, 1984 rate of 4.9 percent. Since the decrease from January of 1984 to 1985 was also 0.4, the rate held steady during 1985, only reflecting seasonal trends. It had dropped substantially from a peak in 1985 of 6.1 percent recorded for January. The December, 1985 rate represented the lowest December rate since 1973.

Labor Force Decreased with Winter Weather

After seasonal hiring in education and trade bolstered the civilian labor force by an estimated 18,691 persons between September and November, 1985, the curtailment of outdoors activities contributed to a labor force decrease of 11,830 persons during December. Employment declined by an estimated 10,542 persons and unemployment by 1,288.

Labor Force Declined over the Year

While unemployment trends are usually unpredictable for December, the labor force and employment normally increase. During December, 1984 employment increased by 14,643 persons as unemployment decreased by 3,167, resulting in an overall gain for the labor force of 11,476 persons. These disparate trends for December of 1984 and 1985 led to a 7,927 decline in the labor force between those two periods, following 38 consecutive months of over-the-year gains in the labor force. Employment rose by 2,340 persons and unemployment fell by 10,267 over the year.

Although continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased between November and December, 1985, decreases were seen in initial claims and in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Increased numbers of persons filed for unemployment insurance from the industries of construction, eating and drinking places, and the manufacturing categories of food, rubber and plastics, and transportation equipment. Claims did decrease somewhat in mining. At least 1,000 claims were filed during December in each of the industries of construction, food processing, primary metals, eating and drinking places, business services, and health services. Claimants for unemployment insurance represented 36.0 percent of the total December unemployment.

Employment decreased during December, 1985 as layoffs were noted in ship building and repair, construction, eating and drinking places, agribusiness, defense installations, and local government. On the other hand, hiring was observed in trucking, retail trade, finance, business services, and higher education.

Nation's Unemployment Rate exceeded Maryland's

Nationwide, the December, 1985 unemployment rate also held at November's level. The national rate of 6.7 percent was higher than Maryland's by a substantial 2.2 percentage points. Since December, 1984 the U. S. rate had fallen by only 0.3 percentage points, similar to Maryland's over-the-year trend.

In November only five states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 2.7 percent in New Hampshire to 13.6 percent in West Virginia.

Black unemployment fell nationally from 15.0 percent in November, 1985 to 14.2 percent in December. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate was last reported as 9.3 percent in 1984.

Unemployment Lowest in Charles County at 2.2 percent

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates ranged in December, 1985 from 2.2 percent in Charles County to 17.4 percent in Somerset. Unemployment fell below 3 percent for Howard County in the Baltimore area and for Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's in the Washington, D.C. area. Rates hit the double-digit level for Garrett County in Western Maryland and for Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester on the Eastern Shore. Trends were mixed during December with 12 counties showing increased unemployment, 8 decreases, and 4 no change.

In the Baltimore metropolitan area, unemployment slipped slightly from 5.4 percent in November to 5.3 percent in December, 1985. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area showed the same trend, with unemployment falling from 2.7 to 2.6 percent. Unemployment increased slightly in Western Maryland from 8.6 to 8.8 percent. More affected than other areas by cutbacks in outdoors activities, the Balance of State's unemployment rate climbed from 6.3 to 7.0 percent with particular increases in Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment hit new record in December, 1985

An all time record of 1,927,100 jobs was reached in Maryland during December, 1985. Employment swelled by 33,600 jobs between August and December, with 7,800 of that increase coming in December. During that four-month period in 1984, employment climbed by a far greater 49,300 jobs, with a larger 12,900 of the increase coming in December.

Seasonal hiring for the holiday season bolstered TRADE employment by an estimated 7,200 jobs between November and December, 1985. A new record of 491,400 jobs was reached. The only trade categories not benefiting from this hiring were wholesale trade and eating and drinking places. An estimated 3,500 jobs were added at general merchandise stores. Between September and December, holiday hiring expanded trade by 16,400 jobs. In 1984 the holiday hiring was more dramatic, with 23,500 jobs added between September and December and 11,300 of those in December.

FINANCE, insurance, and real estate added 1,700 jobs during December, 1985 with 800 of the hiring concentrated at credit agencies. The hiring in December, 1984 was slower at 800 jobs.

TRANSPORTATION industries expanded by 1,500 jobs during December, 1985 due to more business and seasonal hiring. This followed a gain of 1,300 jobs during November. December marked a new record of 49,600 jobs. In December, 1984, a lesser 900 jobs were added.

A slower continuation of seasonal recalls at public colleges and universities increased STATE GOVERNMENT by 800 jobs during December, 1985. During December, 1984 employment in higher education eased down by 700 jobs. Between August and December, 1985 employment in higher education swelled by 8,900 jobs, greater than the hiring of 5,600 during that period of 1984.

SERVICES employment was exceptionally stable during December, 1985, increasing slightly by 700 jobs. The only noticeable trend was hiring in business services. December, 1984 was also stable.

During 1985, MANUFACTURING employment was erratic, ending the year with a monthly loss of 1,800 jobs in December. This compared to a decline of only 700 jobs during December, 1984. The December, 1985 total of 208,900 jobs marked the lowest level since February, 1983. The largest trend between November and December, 1985 was the loss of 700 jobs in ship and boat building and repair. Another 400 jobs were lost in food processing, 300 in nonelectrical machinery, and 200 in apparel and textiles.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT declined by 1,100 jobs during December, 1985, with layoffs at defense installations. During December, 1984, federal government had increased slightly by 400 jobs. Employment eased down throughout LOCAL GOVERNMENT during December, 1985 as 900 jobs were lost. In December, 1984, continued hiring by public schools led to an increase of 900 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION employment fell by 700 jobs during December, 1985 as seasonal layoffs began mainly in heavy construction contracting. In December, 1984 however, essentially no change was observed in employment. Construction had expanded steadily between February and November, 1985 adding 29,500 jobs. During that nine-month period in 1984, a lesser 26,100 jobs were gained.

Between December of 1984 and 1985, total employment swelled by 65,300 jobs. All of the growth was concentrated in nonmanufacturing with services adding 23,100 jobs, trade 13,000, construction 19,800, finance/insurance/real estate 9,300, transportation and federal government 2,600 each, state government 2,300 and local government 2,200. The only negative note was the loss of 600 jobs in communications and public utilities.

Manufacturing was another story. It subsided by 8,100 jobs between December of 1984 and 1985. No manufacturing category could be classified as a growth industry. Out of the 17 reported manufacturing categories, 9 lost jobs, 4 gained, and 4 were unchanged over the year. Declining significantly were primary metals by 2,700 jobs, nonelectrical machinery by 2,300, and apparel and textiles by 1,700. Even the high-tech industry of electric and electronic equipment was down, by 1,000 jobs.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, total employment reached 1,002,100 in December, 1985 representing 52.0 percent of employment statewide. Jobs were up by 2,500 from November, 1985 and by 11,100 from December, 1984.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $13.10 between November and December, 1985 to $413.65. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.7 hours to 41.2, while average hourly earnings rose by 15 cents to $10.04. Since December, 1984 average workweeks had decreased by 0.3 hours, and average weekly earnings had increased by $9.03 or 2.2 percent.

OF the 16 manufacturing categories for which hours and earnings are reported, 12 recorded increased hourly earnings between November and December, 1985 while 3 registered decreases. Eight industry categories showed longer average workweeks, while only nonelectrical machinery reported a shorter average workweek. Most striking was the jump of 71 cents for average hourly earnings in the transportation equipment industry and the lengthening of average workweeks by 3.7 hours in furniture and fixtures. Workweeks tended to be longer during December because of longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime work. Earnings increased with higher incentive pay, more overtime, and layoffs of lower paid workers.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $9.82 between November and December, 1985 to $442.03. Average weekly hours rose by 0.5 hours to 42.3, while average hourly earnings progressed by 11 cents to $10.45.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL CLAIMS filed in December were up 36.1 percent from the total filed during November. Large layoffs in the industries of apparel, electrical equipment, and leather products were responsible for the increase. CONTINUED CLAIMS increased 17.7 percent, weeks compensated rose 19.1 percent, and amount of payments increased 21.5 percent. The average weekly check rose 2.9 percent to $132.06.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 12.4 percent and continued claims increased 12.5 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers rose 13.3 percent and continued claims increased 18.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 37.1 percent, continued claims rose 18.4 percent, weeks compensated increased 18.8 percent, and the amount of payments rose 19.3 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $137.73.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items reached 327.4 in December, 1985, up by 0.2 percent from November and by 3.8 percent from December, 1984. The inflation rate has been remarkably stable over the past four years, as it amounted to 3.9 percent in 1982, 3.8 percent in 1983, and 4.0 percent in 1984. The December consumer price index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.74. The U. S. December index for food and beverages of 305.6 was up by 0.7 percent over the month and by 2.8 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food consumed at home, registering 299.5, was up by 0.6 percent from November and by 2.8 percent from December, 1984.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

DECEMBER, 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER '84
MARYLAND	2,286,288	2,298,118	2,184,155	2,194,697	102,133	103,421	4.5	4.5	4.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,101,406	1,107,598	1,043,027	1,047,906	58,379	59,692	5.3	5.4	5.7
BALTIMORE CITY	390,530	393,494	364,070	365,773	26,460	27,721	6.8	7.0	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,295	187,440	179,431	180,270	6,864	7,170	3.7	3.8	4.2
BALTIMORE	327,132	328,638	310,048	311,498	17,084	17,140	5.2	5.2	5.7
CARROLL	49,611	49,835	47,431	47,652	2,180	2,183	4.4	4.4	3.7
HARFORD	73,612	73,638	69,965	70,292	3,647	3,346	5.0	4.5	6.3
HOWARD	61,276	61,605	59,608	59,887	1,668	1,718	2.7	2.8	2.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,949	12,948	12,475	12,533	474	415	3.7	3.2	4.5
D. C. AREA	929,480	932,559	905,351	907,345	24,129	25,214	2.6	2.7	3.0
CALVERT	22,639	22,580	21,954	22,002	685	578	3.0	2.6	4.6
CHARLES	48,046	48,235	46,975	47,079	1,071	1,156	2.2	2.4	2.6
FREDERICK	74,280	74,396	72,487	72,647	1,793	1,749	2.4	2.4	3.6
MONTGOMERY	367,695	369,059	359,349	360,141	8,346	8,918	2.3	2.4	2.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,819	418,289	404,586	405,477	12,233	12,812	2.9	3.1	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,708	99,640	90,045	91,026	8,663	8,614	8.8	8.6	9.2
ALLEGANY	34,255	34,283	30,897	31,118	3,358	3,165	9.8	9.2	9.0
GARRETT	11,967	12,182	10,533	10,664	1,434	1,518	12.0	12.5	12.5
WASHINGTON	52,486	53,175	48,615	49,244	3,871	3,931	7.4	7.4	8.6
BALANCE OF STATE	156,694	158,322	145,731	148,421	10,963	9,901	7.0	6.3	7.5
CAROLINE	8,084	8,418	7,551	7,941	533	477	6.6	5.7	8.9
CECIL	32,686	32,757	31,139	31,417	1,547	1,340	4.7	4.1	5.8
DORCHESTER	15,115	15,290	13,319	13,721	1,796	1,569	11.9	10.3	9.3
KENT	7,906	8,188	7,563	7,853	343	335	4.3	4.1	5.4
ST. MARY'S	21,558	21,400	20,625	20,553	933	847	4.3	4.0	4.7
SOMERSET	7,566	7,574	6,253	6,501	1,313	1,073	17.4	14.2	16.3
TALBOT	17,266	17,598	16,728	16,985	538	613	3.1	3.5	4.1
WICOMICO	31,851	31,886	29,904	30,019	1,947	1,867	6.1	5.9	6.8
WORCESTER	14,662	15,211	12,649	13,431	2,013	1,780	13.7	11.7	14.9
UNITED STATES[2]	115,780,000	116,097,000	108,063,000	108,282,000	7,717,000	7,815,000	6.7	6.7	7.0

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	DEC.1985	NOV.1985	DEC.1984	DEC.1985	NOV.1985	DEC.1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1927.1	1919.3	1861.8	1002.1	999.6	991.0
Manufacturing	208.9	210.7	217.0	133.1	134.6	140.5
Durable Goods	109.0	109.9	115.8	74.3	75.1	80.2
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.7	3.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.6	1.6	1.4	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.9
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.6	7.3	4.9	5.1	5.2
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.2	3.1
Primary metal industries	14.3	14.3	17.0	12.9	12.9	15.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.7	11.7	12.9	11.7	11.7	12.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.9	5.7	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.1	16.4	18.4	9.6	9.8	11.5
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.3	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.4	37.4	38.4	26.4	26.4	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Communication equipment	27.1	27.1	26.1	20.4	20.4	19.6
Transportation equipment	13.6	14.2	14.4	9.2	9.7	9.7
Ship and boat building and repair	1.1	1.8	2.4	0.9	1.6	2.2
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.9	100.8	101.2	58.8	59.5	60.3
Food and kindred products	27.1	27.5	27.1	13.6	13.8	14.3
Meat products	6.8	6.9	6.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Beverages	4.6	4.7	4.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.0	11.2	12.7	6.6	6.8	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.2	2.3	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	7.6	7.8	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.9	27.0	27.0	14.5	14.5	14.4
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.9	11.0	10.4	5.8	5.9	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.6	9.7	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.3	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	9.3	9.1	5.3	5.3	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.8	5.8	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.7
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.1	1.8	*	*	*

***Estimates are not published for all industry categories.**

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY IDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984
Nonmanufacturing	1718.2	1708.6	1644.8	869.0	865.0	850.5
Mining	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	143.8	144.5	124.0	57.0	57.7	54.3
Heavy construction contractors	13.3	14.5	13.1	7.3	8.0	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	94.3	92.7	93.1	56.9	56.3	58.1
Railroad transportation	6.2	6.2	7.0	4.5	4.5	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	49.6	48.1	47.0	25.7	25.1	25.8
Trucking & warehousing	30.4	28.8	28.1	13.8	12.9	12.9
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	38.4	39.1	26.7	26.7	27.3
Communication, except U.S. Postal Service	24.4	24.3	24.8	16.8	16.8	17.3
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.1	14.1	14.3	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	491.4	484.2	478.4	246.7	243.8	244.4
Wholesale trade	106.7	107.2	103.9	60.4	60.8	59.9
Retail trade	384.7	377.0	374.5	186.3	183.0	184.5
General merchandise stores	50.9	47.4	51.8	23.8	22.1	23.9
Department stores	44.5	41.2	45.2	20.3	18.8	20.5
Nonstore retailers	6.5	6.2	8.0	5.4	5.1	6.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	115.5	113.8	106.2	67.3	66.7	63.2
Banking	26.5	26.4	24.7	16.1	16.0	14.7
Credit agencies except banks	21.4	20.6	17.5	9.6	9.5	9.5
Insurance carriers	21.9	21.7	20.5	17.2	17.0	15.4
Services	475.3	474.6	452.2	238.2	237.8	231.7
Health services	123.7	123.7	120.0	70.0	70.1	69.3
Private hospitals	64.5	64.7	64.2	38.7	38.9	39.0
Private educational services	28.0	28.1	26.8	20.4	20.5	19.6
Elementary & secondary schools	10.4	10.4	10.3	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.6	15.6	14.5	*	*	*
Social services	23.4	23.4	22.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.9	39.9	36.9	17.9	17.9	16.5
Engineering and architectural services	25.0	25.0	22.6	8.7	8.7	7.7
Total government	396.3	397.5	389.2	202.7	202.5	198.6
Total federal government	135.3	136.4	132.7	54.8	55.0	53.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	47.3	48.4	46.7	19.2	19.5	19.1
U. S. Postal Service	15.4	15.4	13.8	7.9	7.8	7.2
Other federal government	72.6	72.6	72.2	27.7	27.7	27.2
Total state and local government	261.0	261.1	256.5	147.9	147.5	145.1
Total state government	87.4	86.6	85.1	60.9	60.2	59.0
Public universities & colleges	30.4	29.6	28.9	12.1	11.4	10.9
Non-education	57.0	57.0	56.2	48.8	48.8	48.1
Total local government	173.6	174.5	171.4	87.0	87.3	86.1
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	107.4	107.9	106.6	50.2	50.6	49.9
Non-education	66.2	66.6	64.8	36.8	36.7	36.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	NOVEMBER '85-DECEMBER '85	DECEMBER '84-DECEMBER '85
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+7,800	+65,300
Manufacturing	-1,800	-8,100
Durable goods	-900	-6,800
Lumber & wood prod.	-100	+100
Furniture & fixtures	+100	-200
Stone, clay & glass prod.	-100	+200
Primary metal industries	0	-2,700
Fabricated metal prod.	-100	-100
Machinery exc. electrical	-300	-2,300
Elec. & electronic equip.	0	-1,000
Transportation equip.	-600	-800
Instru. & related prod.	0	0
Miscellaneous mfg.	+200	0
Nondurable goods	-900	-1,300
Food & kindred prod.	-400	0
Textile mill prod.	0	-100
Apparel & textile prod.	-200	-1,700
Paper & allied prod.	-100	+200
Printing & publishing	-100	-100
Chemicals & allied prod.	0	0
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	+200
Other nondurable goods	-100	+200
Nonmanufacturing	+9,600	+73,400
Mining	+300	-100
Construction	-700	+19,800
Transportation & public util.	+1,600	+1,200
Railroad transportation	0	-800
Transp. exc. railroads	+1,500	+2,600
Communications & public util.	+100	-600
Trade	+7,200	+13,000
Wholesale trade	-500	+2,800
Retail trade	+7,700	+10,200
Finance, insurance & real estate	+1,700	+9,300
Services	+700	+23,100
Government	-1,200	+7,100
Federal government	-1,100	+2,600
State government	+800	+2,300
Local government	-900	+2,200

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

MARYLAND
DECEMBER 1985

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC.1985	NOV.1985	DEC.1984	DEC.1985	NOV.1985	DEC.1984	DEC.1985	NOV.1985	DEC.1984
MANUFACTURING	$413.65	$400.55	$404.62	41.2	40.5	41.5	$10.04	$9.89	$9.75
DURABLE GOODS	472.76	462.26	461.38	42.4	42.1	42.8	11.15	10.98	10.78
Lumber and wood products	299.83	293.71	288.35	40.3	40.4	39.5	7.44	7.27	7.30
Furniture and fixtures	329.89	309.14	309.44	44.7	41.0	42.8	7.38	7.54	7.23
Stone, clay and glass products	424.75	424.53	422.51	44.9	44.5	44.9	9.46	9.54	9.41
Primary metal industries	628.54	607.46	575.71	42.7	42.9	41.9	14.72	14.16	13.74
Fabricated metal products	407.66	410.31	411.40	43.6	43.1	44.0	9.35	9.52	9.35
Machinery except electrical	429.57	455.26	511.17	38.7	41.2	43.1	11.10	11.05	11.86
Electric and electronic equipment	424.69	411.18	392.90	42.3	41.2	42.8	10.04	9.98	9.18
Transportation equipment	616.00	554.20	535.10	44.8	42.5	42.3	13.75	13.04	12.65
Instruments and related products	339.23	333.20	327.32	39.4	39.2	39.2	8.61	8.50	8.35
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	334.96	301.43	360.99	42.4	40.9	46.7	7.90	7.37	7.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.29	343.30	347.33	40.1	39.1	40.2	8.91	8.78	8.64
Food and kindred products	308.76	301.01	310.01	37.7	37.3	38.8	8.19	8.07	7.99
Apparel and other textile products	239.63	222.18	224.95	37.5	35.1	36.4	6.39	6.33	6.18
Paper and allied products	374.11	357.70	365.47	43.4	41.4	43.2	8.62	8.64	8.46
Printing and publishing	425.86	400.42	403.20	40.1	38.8	40.0	10.62	10.32	10.08
Chemicals and allied products	466.20	462.10	498.75	42.0	42.5	45.3	11.10	10.92	11.01
Rubber and misc. plastic products	346.09	332.22	330.36	43.1	42.0	42.3	8.03	7.91	7.81

Covers an estimated 139,200 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
DECEMBER 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. '85	NOV. '85	DEC. '84	DEC. '85	NOV. '85	DEC. '84	DEC. '85	NOV. '85	DEC. '84
MANUFACTURING	$442.03	$432.21	$423.00	42.3	41.8	42.3	$10.45	$10.34	$10.00
DURABLE GOODS	498.07	497.08	475.82	42.9	43.3	43.1	11.61	11.48	11.04
Stone, clay and glass products	453.49	442.71	440.55	46.8	44.9	45.0	9.69	9.86	9.79
Primary metal industries	605.99	614.95	569.71	43.1	43.8	42.9	14.06	14.04	13.28
Fabricated metal products	421.86	426.17	435.84	44.5	43.8	45.4	9.48	9.73	9.60
Machinery except electrical	417.17	413.56	415.59	41.1	42.2	42.8	10.15	9.80	9.71
Electric and electronic equipment	432.55	466.34	430.61	40.2	43.3	42.3	10.76	10.77	10.18
Transportation equipment	663.02	603.19	572.18	45.6	43.9	42.7	14.54	13.74	13.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	307.29	269.06	310.16	40.7	40.4	43.5	7.55	6.66	7.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	376.06	358.09	356.42	41.6	40.1	41.3	9.04	8.93	8.63
Food and kindred products	417.21	397.18	385.28	42.1	40.2	40.9	9.91	9.88	9.42
Apparel and other textile products	260.44	235.90	236.39	38.3	35.0	36.2	6.80	6.74	6.53
Paper and allied products	324.95	311.47	324.42	43.5	41.2	43.9	7.47	7.56	7.39
Printing and publishing	401.18	374.22	379.29	39.8	38.5	39.8	10.08	9.72	9.53
Chemicals & allied products	466.05	457.03	482.45	42.1	42.2	45.6	11.07	10.83	10.58
Rubber & misc. plastic products	325.75	317.69	302.40	44.2	43.4	43.2	7.37	7.32	7.00

Covers an estimated 85,800 production workers

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
Total Initial Claims	33,225	21,224	34,401	17,729	11,143	20,841
Total Continued Claims	150,896	124,153	128,812	82,413	67,259	70,916
Total Weeks Compensated	136,783	110,602	120,823	77,934	63,307	71,123
Total Amount of Payments	$18,064,197	$14,178,217	$15,192,749	$10,734,045	$8,657,678	$9,234,059
Average Weekly Payment	$132.06	$128.19	$125.74	$137.73	$136.76	$129.83

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	274	240	257
Total Continued Claims	1,911	1,673	1,840
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	203	230	204
Total Continued Claims	1,282	1,044	1,293

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	667.8	664.9	646.3
Manufacturing	32.5	32.2	33.4
Durable Goods*	17.3	17.3	17.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.3	8.4
Nondurable Goods*	15.2	14.9	16.0
Printing & publishing	8.8	8.7	9.6
Nonmanufacturing	635.3	632.7	612.9
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	54.9	55.1	50.1
Transportation and public utilities	20.9	20.4	19.8
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	12.8	12.3	11.7
Trucking and warehousing	10.3	9.8	9.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	183.3	179.7	181.3
Wholesale trade	33.2	33.2	32.9
Retail trade*	150.1	146.5	148.4
General merchandise stores	21.6	20.1	22.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	36.7	36.0	34.5
Banking	7.6	7.6	7.3
Services*	181.9	182.3	172.6
Private educational services	6.9	6.8	6.4
Miscellaneous services	19.5	19.5	18.3
Total government	157.1	158.7	154.2
Total federal government	74.2	75.3	73.0
Total state & local government	82.9	83.4	81.2
Total state government	18.2	18.3	17.6
Total local government	64.7	65.1	63.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.0	112.8	109.8
Manufacturing	23.3	23.9	23.0
Food & kindred products*	9.8	10.1	9.0
Meat products	5.3	5.3	5.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.7	2.1
Apparel & other textile products	1.2	1.2	1.6
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.9	2.2	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.1	9.1	9.5
Nonmanufacturing	88.7	88.9	86.8
Construction	7.1	6.9	6.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.1	6.0	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.7	29.8	28.1
General merchandise stores	2.9	2.7	3.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.3	4.3	4.1
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.2	20.5	20.3
Health services	7.3	7.3	7.3
Total government	21.3	21.4	21.1
Total federal government	6.2	6.3	6.1
Total state & local government	15.1	15.1	15.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12 of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.4	81.5	81.5
Manufacturing	16.7	16.8	18.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.3	13.4	14.6
Nonmanufacturing	64.7	64.7	63.5
Construction	5.6	6.3	6.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.0	6.0	5.9
Railroad	1.4	1.4	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.8	2.8	2.5
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.3	19.1	18.9
General merchandise stores	2.1	1.9	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services & mining*	15.5	15.5	15.5
Hotels and other lodging places	1.1	1.2	1.1
Health services	6.2	6.2	6.4
Social services	1.8	1.8	1.7
Total government	15.7	15.2	14.6
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state & local government	14.1	13.6	13.0
State government	5.4	4.8	4.3
Local government	8.7	8.8	8.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
DECEMBER 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	439.1	440.9	438.7
Manufacturing	50.6	51.5	55.3
Durable Goods*	16.9	17.3	20.1
Stone, clay and glass products	2.3	2.4	2.6
Primary metal industries	2.2	2.2	3.8
Fabricated metal products	2.1	2.2	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	4.0	4.7
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	3.8
Nondurable Goods*	33.7	34.2	35.2
Food & kindred products	9.3	9.4	9.5
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	4.0	4.2	5.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.8	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.9	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.0	6.0	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.5	1.6	1.6
Rubber and misc. plastic products	2.1	2.2	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	388.5	389.4	383.4
Construction	18.1	18.4	17.5
Transportation & public utilities	32.2	32.2	33.5
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.7	3.0
Transp. except railroads*	11.4	11.5	12.0
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	6.0	5.9
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.0	18.0	18.5
Wholesale & retail trade	93.1	94.1	94.7
Wholesale trade	29.6	29.7	29.4
Retail trade	63.5	64.4	65.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.7	43.2	40.7
Banking	13.0	12.9	11.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.8	9.9
Services & mining*	119.7	120.0	116.7
Health services	36.7	36.8	37.1
Educational services	15.2	15.2	14.4
Social services	6.5	6.4	6.0
Misc. services*	5.7	5.7	5.3
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.8	2.8	2.5
Total government	81.7	81.5	80.3
Total federal government	15.1	15.0	14.6
Total state & local government	66.6	66.5	65.7
Total state government	28.9	28.9	28.5
Total local government	37.7	37.6	37.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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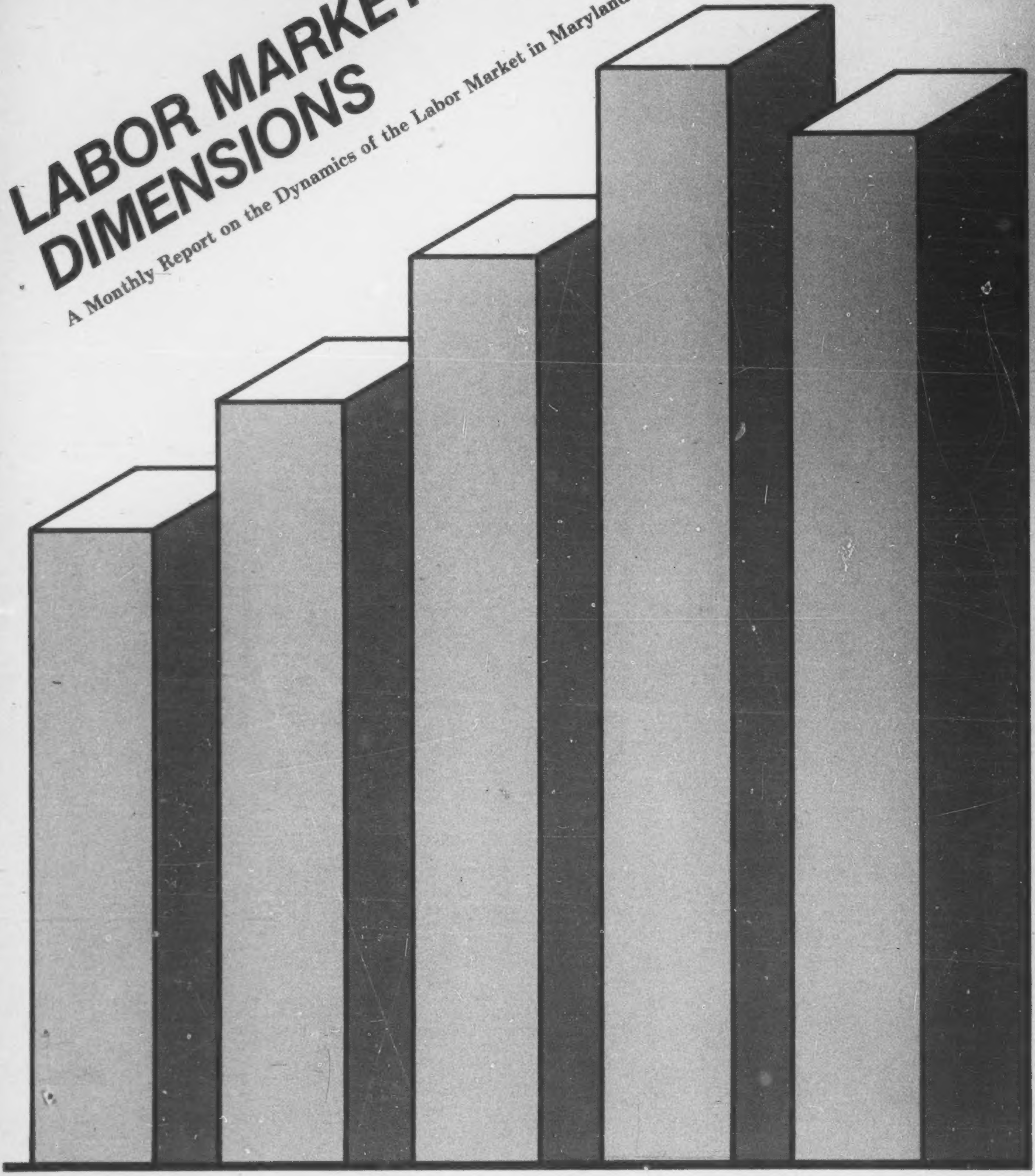
5/13/86 53616-1

JANUARY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Brent M. Johnson
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1986

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment increased in Maryland to 4.9 percent for January

Maryland's unemployment rate rose on a seasonal basis from 4.4 percent in December, 1985 to 4.9 percent in January, 1986. Although the unemployment increase was moderate compared to past trends for January, the employment decrease of an estimated 70,902 persons was the largest on record for January. This combined with an unemployment gain of 9,024 persons led to a decrease in the civilian labor force of 61,878. Over the past five years, employment had averaged a decrease of 60,579 persons during January.

Employment decreased by a record amount

Unemployment normally rises in January and employment decreases as winter weather brings cutbacks in construction, tourism, recreation, and other outdoors activities. As the holiday season ends, temporary workers are laid off by retail stores. Workers are laid off by colleges and universities during mid-winter breaks. Such layoffs were abnormally large this January and were combined with other job losses in primary metals, food processing, trucking, real estate, federal government, and in business, repair, and agricultural services. Hiring was only seen in health services and post offices.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance significantly increased between December and January in agriculture, construction, trucking, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, food processing, and stone, clay and glass products. At least 1,000 claims were filed during January in each of the industries of construction, food processing, primary metals, electric and electronic equipment, eating and drinking places, business services, health services, and public administration. Unemployment insurance claimants represented 44.1 percent of the total January unemployment.

This January, Maryland began a new year with an unemployment rate less than 5 percent for the first time since a rate of 4.9 percent also was registered in January, 1974. Last January the rate was somewhat higher at 5.5 percent. Little change is forecast for the February rate, before the rate starts to tumble through the spring.

Labor force and employment hit record levels for a January

Although the civilian labor force of an estimated 2,221,441 persons in January represented its lowest level since March, 1985, it also represented a record level for the month of January. Another January record of 2,112,022 employed persons was set. The unemployment volume of 109,419 persons was at its highest level since February, 1985 but was at its lowest January level since 1975. Between January of 1985 and 1986, the labor force had increased by an estimated 13,661 persons, with employment gains of 26,490 outnumbering unemployment losses of 12,829.

Maryland's unemployment rate below Nation level

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate was significantly below the national rate, in January by 2.4 percentage points. The national rate registered a monthly increase similar to Maryland's, rising from 6.7 percent in December to 7.3 percent in January. It had fallen from last January's rate of 8.0 percent. During December, 1985, only six states had lower unemployment than Maryland. Black unemployment rose nationally from 14.2 percent in December to 14.4 percent in January. In Maryland, black unemployment, reported annually, was 9.3 percent in 1984.

Unemployment decreased in all counties during January

During January, 1986, Maryland's unemployment rate ranged from 2.4 percent in Charles and Montgomery counties to 14.8 percent in Worcester County. Unemployment also registered below 3 percent in Howard County. Rates exceeding 10 percent were recorded for Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Between December and January, unemployment increased in all Maryland counties.

The region with the highest unemployment rate was Western Maryland, where unemployment went from 8.9 percent in December to 10.0 percent in January. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. area enjoyed the lowest rate, although it increased slightly from 2.6 to 2.9 percent. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rose from 6.1 to 7.7 percent. The Baltimore metropolitan area's rate advanced from 5.1 to 5.6 percent. Baltimore City's unemployment increased from 6.7 to 7.2 percent. In December, 160 out of 245 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than the Baltimore area.

NOTE: The data released this month represent a new benchmark level. The data series for the state has been revised back to 1970 and that for the areas and counties is being revised back to 1978.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Jobs declined by 57,100 during January

Nonagricultural payroll employment hit a new record for the month of January of 1,870,900 jobs in 1986. Since January, 1985, employment had grown by 54,700 jobs. After increasing by 27,500 jobs between August and December, 1985, jobs declined by 57,100 during one month, January, 1986. Although this was greater than the loss of 54,700 jobs during January, 1985, even greater decreases had been seen in the past.

MANUFACTURING employment was erratic during 1985. It began 1986 with a loss of 3,200 jobs, which compared to a smaller decrease of 2,300 during January, 1985. During both periods, the largest decrease in manufacturing employment was observed in food processing, down by 900 jobs in January, 1985 and by 700 in January, 1986. There were seasonal layoffs in preserved fruits and vegetables, seafood, and elsewhere. Other layoffs this January included 500 jobs in printing and publishing, 400 each in primary metals and stone/clay/glass products, 300 each in furniture/fixtures and apparel/textiles, and 200 in chemicals. The only hiring was 200 jobs in electric and electronic equipment.

This January's total of 211,200 manufacturing jobs was lower than its level a year ago by 6,100 jobs. In fact, it marked the lowest level of manufacturing employment since April, 1983. At this point, no manufacturing category could be considered a growth industry. The significant declining industries were primary metals, down by 3,100 jobs since January, 1985; nonelectrical machinery, down by 2,600; and apparel and textiles, down by 1,700. Over the year, eight manufacturing industries had lost jobs, seven had gained, and two were unchanged.

NONMANUFACTURING employment declined by 53,900 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Since last January, employment had swelled by 60,800 jobs. The service industry added 18,900 jobs over the year, trade 13,500, construction 10,500, finance/insurance/real estate 8,000, federal government 5,700, transportation and local government 2,100 each, and state government 900.

Between December, 1985 and January, 1986, 25,700 layoffs were noted in TRADE. Of those, 1,100 jobs were lost in wholesale trade and 24,600 in retail due to seasonal layoffs after the holiday season. The layoffs were pervasive and included 5,300 jobs lost at general merchandise stores. Those layoffs followed the seasonal hiring of 18,600 persons between September and December, 1985. In 1984 the holiday hiring was less substantial at 17,000 jobs during that three-month period, as were the subsequent layoffs less substantial at 23,200 during January, 1985.

Layoffs at public colleges, universities, and community colleges during their mid-winter breaks dropped employment in STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT by 9,000 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Other layoffs were noted at local boards of education.

CONSTRUCTION employment fell by 8,400 jobs during January, as winter weather brought an even greater number of layoffs this year than the 7,800 experienced in January, 1985. These layoffs followed the job reduction of 1,900 during December, 1985.

Employment fell by 9,600 in SERVICES during January. Private colleges and universities dropped 1,900 jobs during mid-winter breaks. Other layoffs were noted in hotels and lodging places, business services, repair services, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. Hiring was noted in personal, health, and social services. During January, 1985, a lesser 6,400 services jobs were lost.

TRANSPORTATION lost 2,500 jobs during January, 1986. Seasonal layoffs and less business brought the layoffs of 2,100 persons in trucking and warehousing. During January, 1985, a similar 2.600 jobs were lost. Between October and December, 1985, the hiring had totaled 2,700, with 2,200 of those jobs in trucking and warehousing.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT actually added 1,800 jobs during January, 1986. The hiring of 3,300 persons by post offices outnumbered layoffs of 1,500 elsewhere in federal government.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, nonagricultural payroll employment fell by 28,400 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986. Since January, 1985, jobs had increased by 25,000. Although the Baltimore area contained 54.3 percent of the state's total January, 1986 employment, it accounted for a lesser 49.7 percent of the state's over-the-month loss in jobs and 45.7 percent of the state's over-the-year gain in jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $21.76 between December, 1985 and January, 1986 to $392.24. Average hourly earnings fell by 7 cents to $9.93, while average weekly hours declined by 1.9 hours to 39.5. Workweeks and earnings fell with less overtime work, shorter scheduled workweeks, less business, and lower incentive pay. The largest decrease in average workweeks of 7.5 hours was recorded in nonelectrical machinery, as was the largest decrease in hourly earnings of $1.09. Workweeks did increase by 1.4 hours in lumber and wood products. Hourly earnings rose in five industries. Average workweeks ranged during January from 32.1 hours in nonelectrical machinery up to 45.6 hours in instruments. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.11 in apparel and textiles up to $14.10 in primary metals. Since January, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had decreased by 1.1 hours, while average weekly earnings had fallen by $6.86 or 1.7 percent.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers decreased by $19.30 between December and January to $424.20. Average weekly hours were shortened by 2.0 hours, while average hourly earnings increased slightly by 4 cents to $10.50.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in January were down 2.1percent from December's volume. Large layoffs were reported in the nonelectrical equipment industry. Smaller layoffs occurred in the electrical equipment and paper products industries. Continued claims increased 26.6 percent as many workers who filed their initial claims in December filed their continued claims in January. Weeks compensated rose 30.5 percent and the amount of payments increased 31.2 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $132.80.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 19.7 percent and continued claims rose 3.3 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers were up 32.5 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent.

CLAIMS activity for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 1.7 percent, continued claims increased 25.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 29.4 percent, and the amount of payments rose 30.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.0 percent to $139.13.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items increased by 0.3 percent between December and January to 328.4. Prices had been inflated by 3.9 percent since January, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.84. Indexed at 307.9 for January, prices of food and beverages were up by 0.8 percent over the month and by 2.9 percent over the year.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, prices of consumer items, indexed at 332.0 for January, were up by 1.4 percent from November, 1985 and by 5.3 percent from January, 1985. At 313.6, the index for food and beverages was up by 2.5 percent from two months ago and by 5.0 percent from a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Food Service Occupations in Maryland

Employment and Payrolls as Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 2nd quarter 1985.

Maryland Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for Maryland for 1970-1985.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for Maryland's areas and counties for 1985.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry--By Place of Employment, revised estimates for 1984 and 1985 for Maryland, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Balance of State, and Baltimore City.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised estimates for 1985 for Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1982-1985.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY '85
MARYLAND	2,221,441	2,283,319	2,112,022	2,182,924	109,419	100,395	4.9	4.4	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,087,615	1,117,654	1,026,414	1,060,255	61,201	57,399	5.6	5.1	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	376,279	386,668	349,154	360,666	27,125	26,002	7.2	6.7	7.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,188	190,469	177,847	183,710	7,341	6,759	4.0	3.5	4.4
BALTIMORE	325,104	334,712	307,769	317,916	17,335	16,796	5.3	5.0	6.1
CARROLL	50,543	51,635	47,910	49,490	2,633	2,145	5.2	4.2	5.3
HARFORD	73,382	74,881	69,017	71,293	4,365	3,588	5.9	4.8	6.8
HOWARD	63,716	65,741	62,052	64,098	1,664	1,643	2.6	2.5	3.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,404	13,549	12,665	13,082	739	467	5.5	3.4	5.8
D. C. AREA	865,594	888,548	840,213	865,201	25,381	23,347	2.9	2.6	3.4
CALVERT	22,229	22,659	21,361	21,996	868	663	3.9	2.9	5.0
CHARLES	45,604	46,854	44,493	45,816	1,111	1,038	2.4	2.2	2.9
FREDERICK	70,460	71,204	67,462	69,469	2,998	1,735	4.3	2.4	5.6
MONTGOMERY	347,797	357,601	339,433	349,527	8,364	8,074	2.4	2.3	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	379,505	390,230	367,465	378,393	12,040	11,837	3.2	3.0	3.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	92,965	94,969	83,702	86,521	9,263	8,448	10.0	8.9	10.7
ALLEGANY	30,563	31,448	27,223	28,187	3,340	3,261	10.9	10.4	11.1
GARRETT	11,525	11,601	9,939	10,188	1,586	1,413	13.8	12.2	14.1
WASHINGTON	50,877	51,920	46,540	48,146	4,337	3,774	8.5	7.3	9.6
BALANCE OF STATE	175,268	182,147	161,694	170,947	13,574	11,200	7.7	6.1	8.6
CAROLINE	11,529	11,931	10,656	11,335	873	596	7.6	5.0	8.7
CECIL	33,142	33,487	30,969	31,977	2,173	1,510	6.6	4.5	7.0
DORCHESTER	16,592	16,644	14,487	14,826	2,105	1,818	12.7	10.9	13.1
KENT	7,870	8,266	7,258	7,924	612	342	7.8	4.1	7.8
ST. MARY'S	29,933	32,259	28,746	31,177	1,187	1,082	4.0	3.4	5.1
SOMERSET	9,827	10,504	8,426	9,156	1,401	1,348	14.3	12.8	17.2
TALBOT	14,655	15,210	14,004	14,709	651	501	4.4	3.3	5.6
WICOMICO	36,280	37,817	33,994	35,795	2,286	2,022	6.3	5.3	7.0
WORCESTER	15,440	16,029	13,154	14,048	2,286	1,981	14.8	12.4	16.1
UNITED STATES[2]	115,431,000	115,780,000	106,959,000	108,063,000	8,472,000	7,717,000	7.3	6.7	8.0

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1985													
Labor Force	2,207,780	2,198,122	2,219,971	2,232,144	2,247,139	2,275,659	2,286,705	2,274,973	2,258,028	2,270,440	2,281,722	2,283,319	2,253,000
Employment	2,085,532	2,077,793	2,112,050	2,130,896	2,152,402	2,175,489	2,185,140	2,178,370	2,165,801	2,172,019	2,181,585	2,182,924	2,150,000
Unemployment	122,248	120,329	107,921	101,248	94,737	100,170	101,565	96,603	92,227	98,421	100,137	100,395	103,000
Rate	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
1984													
Labor Force	2,180,766	2,184,739	2,202,118	2,227,844	2,244,735	2,285,683	2,286,029	2,276,714	2,258,846	2,251,977	2,260,108	2,256,541	2,243,000
Employment	2,038,080	2,048,382	2,071,941	2,104,251	2,126,276	2,162,086	2,163,468	2,161,658	2,149,044	2,141,043	2,148,179	2,149,691	2,122,000
Unemployment	142,686	136,357	130,177	123,593	118,459	123,597	122,561	115,056	109,802	110,934	111,929	106,850	121,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.4
1983													
Labor Force	2,150,495	2,147,296	2,171,930	2,192,286	2,208,466	2,243,490	2,158,435	2,230,189	2,230,464	2,237,605	2,232,995	2,232,348	2,203,000
Employment	1,957,734	1,958,056	1,993,649	2,030,995	2,057,450	2,091,768	2,012,693	2,084,914	2,103,321	2,108,302	2,106,867	2,106,252	2,051,000
Unemployment	192,761	189,240	178,281	161,291	151,016	151,722	145,742	145,275	127,143	129,303	126,128	126,096	152,000
Rate	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.9
1982													
Labor Force	2,132,066	2,123,721	2,140,635	2,158,631	2,172,909	2,207,532	2,200,709	2,177,037	2,166,585	2,170,033	2,167,449	2,174,694	2,166,000
Employment	1,932,520	1,928,622	1,952,489	1,981,081	1,998,915	2,022,230	2,015,416	1,991,378	1,990,924	1,991,588	1,992,306	1,998,531	1,983,000
Unemployment	199,546	195,099	188,146	177,550	173,994	185,302	185,293	185,659	175,661	178,445	175,143	176,163	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,140,200	2,141,840	2,146,932	2,159,173	2,167,016	2,200,275	2,197,239	2,173,870	2,172,778	2,152,767	2,160,511	2,167,400	2,165,000
Employment	1,971,626	1,973,745	1,992,177	2,013,672	2,024,776	2,044,267	2,039,667	2,018,176	2,021,657	2,000,768	1,998,070	1,997,400	2,008,000
Unemployment	168,574	168,095	154,755	145,501	142,240	156,008	157,572	155,694	151,121	151,999	162,441	170,000	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,133,044	2,131,123	2,141,318	2,152,464	2,169,543	2,189,031	2,207,428	2,119,580	2,149,956	2,162,563	2,164,080	2,175,870	2,158,000
Employment	1,990,328	1,989,935	2,003,546	2,021,888	2,038,380	2,035,190	2,055,051	1,976,638	2,014,217	2,026,757	2,027,556	2,036,514	2,018,000
Unemployment	142,716	141,188	137,772	130,576	131,163	153,841	152,377	142,942	135,739	135,806	136,524	139,356	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1979													
Labor Force	2,058,054	2,066,733	2,079,141	2,101,619	2,125,049	2,183,645	2,165,158	2,141,340	2,131,987	2,111,695	2,122,999	2,140,579	2,119,000
Employment	1,924,879	1,923,018	1,957,543	1,987,327	2,014,911	2,055,300	2,036,972	2,013,397	2,016,264	1,994,822	2,000,923	2,002,644	1,994,000
Unemployment	133,175	143,715	121,598	114,292	110,138	128,345	128,186	127,943	115,723	116,873	122,076	137,935	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,963,960	1,972,235	2,000,706	2,038,933	2,062,930	2,112,690	2,107,749	2,087,448	2,067,725	2,077,802	2,092,213	2,123,608	2,059,000
Employment	1,839,353	1,842,955	1,878,005	1,930,664	1,957,484	1,987,831	1,986,217	1,979,766	1,969,049	1,973,977	1,979,341	1,991,357	1,943,000
Unemployment	124,607	129,280	122,701	108,269	105,446	124,859	121,532	107,682	98,676	103,825	112,872	132,251	116,000
Rate	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,891,389	1,915,774	1,937,572	1,942,548	1,969,890	1,997,686	1,991,396	1,978,159	1,972,921	1,979,747	1,993,466	2,021,451	1,966,000
Employment	1,762,897	1,769,260	1,807,861	1,829,152	1,859,528	1,882,925	1,875,579	1,867,905	1,869,491	1,864,837	1,877,835	1,896,728	1,847,000
Unemployment	128,492	146,514	129,711	113,396	110,362	114,761	115,817	110,254	103,430	114,910	115,631	124,723	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,857,094	1,851,831	1,866,472	1,881,595	1,884,041	1,902,790	1,963,601	1,935,392	1,931,454	1,925,962	1,945,246	1,950,522	1,908,000
Employment	1,728,815	1,733,664	1,749,689	1,766,758	1,789,89[illegible]	1,804,148	1,819,499	1,798,957	1,793,492	1,789,167	1,791,699	1,794,219	1,780,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.7
1975													
Labor Force	1,820,370	1,811,386	1,847,521	1,848,237	1,867,184	1,898,060	1,892,759	1,879,424	1,873,002	1,878,271	1,890,082	1,885,702	1,866,000
Employment	1,692,354	1,689,699	1,717,652	1,715,791	1,733,393	1,755,134	1,756,611	1,749,520	1,742,281	1,757,841	1,765,844	1,767,879	1,737,000
Unemployment	128,016	121,687	129,869	132,446	133,791	142,926	136,148	129,904	130,721	120,430	124,238	117,823	129,000
Rate	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.9

MARYLAND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1985

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1974													
Labor Force	1,761,254	1,758,253	1,778,387	1,791,429	1,802,503	1,838,989	1,833,434	1,813,795	1,815,521	1,828,751	1,839,743	1,833,939	1,808,000
Employment	1,674,683	1,676,963	1,697,025	1,716,592	1,735,962	1,754,586	1,747,697	1,733,753	1,735,171	1,744,637	1,745,488	1,725,442	1,724,000
Unemployment	86,571	81,290	81,362	74,837	66,541	84,403	85,737	80,042	80,350	84,114	94,255	108,497	84,000
Rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.6
1973													
Labor Force	1,710,153	1,712,030	1,732,775	1,739,143	1,754,850	1,794,755	1,792,122	1,773,047	1,769,508	1,772,267	1,769,157	1,800,193	1,760,000
Employment	1,631,120	1,635,420	1,658,691	1,671,698	1,688,935	1,716,217	1,712,458	1,705,949	1,705,101	1,707,628	1,706,171	1,728,612	1,689,000
Unemployment	79,033	76,610	74,084	67,445	65,915	78,538	79,664	67,098	64,407	64,639	62,986	71,581	71,000
Rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
1972													
Labor Force	1,670,755	1,676,232	1,689,970	1,699,136	1,716,175	1,746,933	1,747,725	1,737,182	1,725,946	1,730,195	1,732,208	1,743,543	1,718,000
Employment	1,581,124	1,584,808	1,603,280	1,621,012	1,641,695	1,657,886	1,656,316	1,658,039	1,652,096	1,659,291	1,660,089	1,668,365	1,637,000
Unemployment	89,631	91,424	86,690	78,124	74,480	89,047	91,409	79,143	73,850	70,904	72,119	75,178	81,000
Rate	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
1971													
Labor Force	1,611,147	1,612,104	1,625,520	1,636,176	1,648,580	1,682,628	1,687,994	1,676,211	1,674,125	1,683,870	1,687,801	1,693,847	1,660,000
Employment	1,542,936	1,540,967	1,556,057	1,575,917	1,592,194	1,612,037	1,615,963	1,596,660	1,604,834	1,612,696	1,611,423	1,618,318	1,590,000
Unemployment	68,211	71,137	69,463	60,259	56,386	70,591	72,031	79,551	69,291	71,174	76,378	75,529	70,000
Rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
1970													
Labor Force	1,573,090	1,574,183	1,592,039	1,600,790	1,615,580	1,639,345	1,638,252	1,631,910	1,626,069	1,627,035	1,630,695	1,643,012	1,616,000
Employment	1,520,769	1,519,041	1,538,615	1,550,299	1,563,635	1,581,019	1,582,436	1,580,015	1,573,473	1,575,214	1,574,728	1,584,757	1,562,000
Unemployment	52,321	55,142	53,424	50,491	51,945	58,326	55,816	51,895	52,596	51,821	55,967	58,255	54,000
Rate	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3

February, 1986

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,253,000	2,150,000	103,000	4.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,105,572	1,046,710	58,862	5.3
BALTIMORE CITY	382,791	356,058	26,733	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	188,524	181,363	7,161	3.8
BALTIMORE	330,764	313,855	16,909	5.1
CARROLL	50,882	48,857	2,025	4.0
HARFORD	74,096	70,382	3,714	5.0
HOWARD	65,010	63,279	1,731	2.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,503	12,915	588	4.4
D. C. AREA	869,841	844,811	25,030	2.9
CALVERT	22,259	21,478	781	3.5
CHARLES	45,905	44,736	1,169	2.5
FREDERICK	70,110	67,832	2,278	3.2
MONTGOMERY	349,785	341,290	8,495	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	381,783	369,476	12,307	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	94,641	86,527	8,114	8.6
ALLEGANY	30,925	28,109	2,816	9.1
GARRETT	11,634	10,324	1,310	11.3
WASHINGTON	52,082	48,094	3,988	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE	182,945	171,950	10,995	6.0
CAROLINE	12,031	11,327	704	5.9
CECIL	33,337	31,538	1,799	5.4
DORCHESTER	16,381	14,760	1,621	9.9
KENT	8,411	7,952	459	5.5
ST. MARY'S	31,401	30,262	1,139	3.6
SOMERSET	10,541	9,333	1,208	11.5
TALBOT	15,119	14,568	551	3.6
WICOMICO	36,642	34,549	2,093	5.7
WORCESTER	19,082	17,661	1,421	7.4
UNITED STATES[1]	115,461,000	107,150,000	8,311,000	7.2

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1870.9	1928.0	1816.2	1015.8	1044.2	990.8
Manufacturing	211.2	214.4	217.3	133.7	136.0	141.0
Durable Goods	111.4	112.8	117.3	76.3	77.8	82.1
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.5	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.7	1.8	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.4	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	7.1	6.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.2	4.5	4.3	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	14.3	14.7	17.4	12.9	13.3	16.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.4	11.7	13.2	11.3	11.7	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.7	8.5	6.0	6.1	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	16.5	19.1	10.0	10.1	11.4
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	39.8	39.6	39.3	27.6	27.6	27.3
Communication equipment	28.4	28.4	26.6	21.1	21.0	19.8
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.0	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.2
Ship and boat building and repair	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.2
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	1.9	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.8	101.6	100.0	57.4	58.2	58.9
Food and kindred products	26.3	27.0	25.8	12.7	12.7	13.6
Meat products	6.4	6.4	6.3	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.5	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Textile mill products	0.9	0.9	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.9	11.2	12.6	6.8	7.0	8.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.6	1.8	2.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
Printing and publishing	28.0	28.5	27.4	14.4	14.6	14.2
Newspapers	6.3	6.4	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.0	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.1	10.5	5.7	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.9	12.2	9.8	10.0	9.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.8	2.9	2.5
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.2	6.1	5.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.1	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
Nonmanufacturing	1659.7	1713.6	1598.9	882.1	908.2	849.8
Mining	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	125.5	133.9	115.0	62.0	65.6	55.0
Heavy construction contractors	11.8	15.8	12.3	6.9	8.9	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	89.4	92.0	88.2	57.2	58.5	57.8
Railroad transportation	6.3	6.3	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	43.6	46.1	41.5	25.4	26.6	25.3
Trucking & warehousing	24.9	27.0	23.7	11.9	12.7	12.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.5	39.6	39.4	27.1	27.2	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.9	24.7	17.2	17.3	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.7	14.7	14.7	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	468.6	494.3	455.1	242.6	254.5	237.6
Wholesale trade	103.6	104.7	100.6	60.6	61.2	59.3
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.7	13.6	13.4
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	3.0	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Retail trade	365.0	389.6	354.5	182.0	193.3	178.3
General merchandise stores	46.3	51.6	44.7	21.6	24.2	20.6
Department stores	40.6	45.3	39.0	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	6.9	8.5	7.9	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.9	113.1	104.9	68.6	68.9	64.3
Banking	27.1	27.1	25.1	17.0	17.2	15.6
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.1	25.1	23.2	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.2	16.8	15.9	9.7	9.6	9.6
Savings & loan associations	8.6	8.6	8.2	4.7	4.6	4.6
Insurance carriers	23.6	23.5	21.5	18.1	18.1	16.4
Services	468.9	478.5	450.0	248.4	254.5	237.4
Health services	123.9	123.1	120.9	74.4	74.0	72.5
Private hospitals	62.0	62.1	63.4	40.6	40.5	41.2
Private educational services	27.6	29.5	26.8	20.4	21.1	19.3
Elementary & secondary schools	10.0	10.0	9.4	6.3	6.2	5.8
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	14.8	16.7	14.8	13.0	13.7	12.3
Miscellaneous services	39.8	39.7	37.2	18.1	18.0	16.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.4	5.4	5.1
Total government	392.8	400.0	384.1	203.1	206.0	197.6
Total federal government	141.4	139.6	135.7	58.1	55.9	54.0
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.9	49.2	47.0	19.8	19.9	19.1
U. S. Postal service	18.6	15.2	13.7	10.7	7.9	7.2
Other federal government	73.9	75.1	75.0	27.6	28.1	27.7
Total state and local government	251.4	260.4	248.4	145.0	150.1	143.6
Total state government	86.5	91.3	85.6	61.6	63.9	60.6
State hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.7	8.8	8.7	8.8
Public universities & colleges	25.2	30.2	25.8	9.2	11.7	9.1
Other state government	49.6	49.5	48.1	43.6	43.5	42.7
Total local government	164.9	169.1	162.8	83.4	86.2	83.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	99.7	103.9	98.7	48.8	51.0	48.1
Non-education	65.2	65.2	64.1	34.6	35.2	34.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	DECEMBER '85-JANUARY '86	JANUARY '85-JANUARY '86
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	-57,100	+54,700
Manufacturing	-3,200	-6,100
Durable goods	-1,400	-5,900
Lumber & wood prod.	-100	0
Furniture & fixtures	-300	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	-400	-100
Primary metal industries	-400	-3,100
Fabricated metal prod.	-100	+100
Machinery exc. electrical	0	-2,600
Elec. & electronic equip.	+200	+500
Transportation equip.	-100	-400
Instru. & related prod.	-100	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	0
Nondurable goods	-1,800	-200
Food & kindred prod.	-700	+500
Textile mill prod.	0	-200
Apparel & textile prod.	-300	-1,700
Paper & allied prod.	-100	-100
Printing & publishing	-500	+600
Chemicals & allied prod.	-200	+500
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	+100
Other nondurable goods	0	+100
Nonmanufacturing	-53,900	+60,800
Mining	-200	0
Construction	-8,400	+10,500
Transportation & public util.	-2,600	+1,200
Railroad transportation	0	-1,000
Transp. exc. railroads	-2,500	+2,100
Communications & public util.	-100	+100
Trade	-25,700	+13,500
Wholesale trade	-1,100	+3,000
Retail trade	-24,600	+10,500
Finance, insurance & real estate	-200	+8,000
Services	-9,600	+18,900
Government	-7,200	+8,700
Federal government	+1,800	+5,700
State government	-4,800	+900
Local government	-4,200	+2,100

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

JANUARY 1986

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
MANUFACTURING	$392.24	$414.00	$399.10	39.5	41.4	40.6	$ 9.93	$10.00	$ 9.83
DURABLE GOODS	438.98	475.82	454.92	40.2	43.1	42.2	10.92	11.04	10.78
Lumber and wood products	300.67	303.47	270.10	43.2	41.8	37.0	6.96	7.26	7.30
Furniture and fixtures	281.22	319.82	280.90	37.1	42.7	39.9	7.58	7.49	7.04
Stone, clay and glass products	421.20	472.64	362.96	45.0	46.7	40.6	9.36	9.05	8.94
Primary metal industries	589.38	626.83	560.67	41.8	43.2	41.5	14.10	14.51	13.51
Fabricated metal products	392.37	406.51	404.37	42.1	43.9	42.7	9.32	9.26	9.47
Machinery except electrical	321.00	439.16	489.30	32.1	39.6	42.4	10.00	11.09	11.54
Electric and electronic equipment	407.88	420.11	389.66	41.2	43.0	42.4	9.90	9.77	9.19
Transportation equipment	564.28	597.62	607.76	41.4	44.4	46.5	13.63	13.46	13.07
Instruments and related products	396.26	425.58	310.88	45.6	49.2	37.5	8.69	8.65	8.29
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	338.82	354.97	295.07	38.9	40.2	40.2	8.71	8.83	7.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.66	350.86	340.76	38.7	39.6	38.9	8.88	8.86	8.76
Food and kindred products	301.58	304.79	287.45	36.6	36.9	36.9	8.24	8.26	7.79
Apparel and other textile products	210.18	210.86	214.20	34.4	36.8	34.0	6.11	5.73	6.30
Paper and allied products	371.52	371.52	364.83	43.0	43.0	41.6	8.64	8.64	8.77
Printing and publishing	411.47	424.20	409.11	39.3	40.4	39.3	10.47	10.50	10.41
Chemicals and allied products	455.39	466.04	492.16	42.6	42.6	44.1	10.69	10.94	11.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	292.96	315.40	332.59	38.7	41.5	42.1	7.57	7.60	7.90

Covers an estimated 136,000 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

JANUARY 1986

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85	JAN. '86	DEC. '85	JAN. '85
MANUFACTURING	$424.20	$443.50	$416.75	40.4	42.4	41.1	$10.50	$10.46	$10.14
DURABLE GOODS	482.45	504.31	476.36	41.2	43.4	42.8	11.71	11.62	11.13
Stone, clay and glass products	458.48	453.71	410.90	44.0	45.1	42.1	10.42	10.06	9.76
Primary metal industries	588.47	606.96	568.06	41.5	43.2	43.1	14.18	14.05	13.18
Fabricated metal products	386.74	402.69	412.90	41.9	44.3	43.1	9.23	9.09	9.58
Machinery except electrical	427.87	447.49	398.53	41.3	41.9	41.6	10.36	10.68	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	431.08	467.64	430.54	40.1	43.3	41.8	10.75	10.80	10.30
Transportation equipment	577.69	630.57	626.25	41.0	44.5	46.7	14.09	14.17	13.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	358.38	371.62	340.08	39.6	41.2	39.0	9.05	9.02	8.72
Food and kindred products	377.52	389.86	373.18	38.8	39.3	39.2	9.73	9.92	9.52
Apparel and other textile products	259.90	252.88	216.78	36.4	37.8	33.3	7.14	6.69	6.51
Paper and allied products	311.96	312.87	306.43	42.1	42.8	39.9	7.41	7.31	7.68
Printing and publishing	381.76	403.79	357.86	37.1	39.9	37.2	10.29	10.12	9.62
Chemicals & allied products	458.34	478.40	456.38	42.4	42.6	43.3	10.81	11.23	10.54
Rubber & misc. plastic products	316.83	350.61	303.03	42.3	46.5	42.5	7.49	7.54	7.13

Covers an estimated 84,200 production workers

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
Total Initial Claims	32,524	33,225	31,930	17,421	17,729	18,161
Total Continued Claims	191,082	150,896	189,245	103,600	82,413	104,948
Total Weeks Compensated	178,451	136,783	174,797	100,829	77,934	103,160
Total Amount of Payments	$23,697,713	$18,064,197	$22,441,166	$14,028,090	$10,734,045	$13,720,300
Average Weekly Payment	$132.80	$132.06	$128.38	$139.13	$137.73	$133.00

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	328	274	257
Total Continued Claims	1,974	1,911	1,840
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	269	203	204
Total Continued Claims	1,276	1,282	1,293

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	663.6	681.5	637.6
Manufacturing	35.6	35.8	34.6
Durable Goods*	18.7	18.7	18.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.6	9.4	9.1
Nondurable Goods	16.9	17.1	16.4
Printing & publishing*	9.9	10.1	9.8
Commercial printing	4.4	4.4	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	628.0	645.7	603.0
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	53.9	57.4	49.4
Heavy construction contractors	3.4	5.1	4.0
Transportation and public utilities	18.8	19.8	18.5
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.3	11.3	9.9
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	8.5	7.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.2	8.3	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	176.2	184.1	171.2
Wholesale trade	32.9	33.3	32.0
Retail trade*	143.3	150.8	139.2
General merchandise stores	19.8	22.0	19.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	37.0	36.7	33.9
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.0
Credit agencies except banks	6.3	6.2	5.4
Services*	186.2	189.0	176.4
Private educational services	6.5	7.0	6.6
Total government	155.4	158.1	153.2
Total federal government	74.4	74.9	74.0
Total state & local government	81.0	83.2	79.2
Total state government	18.9	20.6	18.2
Total local government	62.1	62.6	61.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	78.7	81.1	78.3
Manufacturing	16.8	17.3	18.4
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.7	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.5
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other manufacturing	10.8	11.2	12.4
Nonmanufacturing	61.9	63.8	59.9
Construction	3.7	4.1	3.7
Transportation & public utilities	5.2	5.3	5.4
Railroad	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.7	20.6	18.6
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.9	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.8	2.6
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.0	16.1	15.4
Health services	6.5	6.3	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.9	1.6
Total government	14.7	14.9	14.2
Total federal government	2.0	1.9	1.8
Total state & local government	12.7	13.0	12.4
State government	4.4	4.5	4.4
Local government	8.3	8.5	8.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	115.1	121.1	108.6
Manufacturing	23.1	23.7	23.0
Food & kindred products*	9.0	9.5	8.3
Meat products	5.0	5.1	
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	2.4	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.0	1.2	1.8
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.4	2.5	2.9
Other manufacturing	7.2	7.1	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	92.0	97.4	85.6
Construction	7.0	8.5	6.8
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	7.0	6.4
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	4.8	4.7	4.1
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	29.8	31.2	26.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.1	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	22.6	23.1	20.8
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.6
Total government	21.5	23.5	20.9
Total federal government	6.4	6.4	5.9
Total state & local government	15.1	17.1	15.0
State government	3.4	4.7	3.3
Local government	11.7	12.4	11.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JANUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	452.9	463.1	447.4
Manufacturing	50.4	50.9	53.9
Durable Goods*	17.2	17.2	19.2
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.5	3.8
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	3.9	4.7
Transportation equipment	4.3	4.3	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	33.2	33.7	34.7
Food & kindred products	8.7	8.7	8.8
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	4.2	5.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.3	1.5
Paper & allied products	2.6	2.8	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	402.5	412.2	393.5
Construction	19.0	20.7	17.5
Transportation & public utilities	31.6	32.3	32.8
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.9	11.5	11.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.4	5.7	5.3
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.1	18.2	18.7
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.2	9.2	9.6
Wholesale & retail trade	92.6	99.0	94.9
Wholesale trade*	29.3	29.7	29.2
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.4	6.3	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	1.1	1.1
Retail trade	63.3	69.3	65.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.3	43.4	41.1
Banking	12.8	13.0	11.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.8	5.5	5.9
Insurance carriers	11.7	11.7	10.6
Services & mining*	125.7	128.3	121.7
Health services	41.1	41.2	41.0
Legal services	5.6	5.8	5.5
Educational services	14.9	15.5	14.0
Social services	6.6	6.6	6.4
Misc. services*	6.1	5.9	5.6
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.9	2.8	2.6
Total government	90.3	88.5	85.5
Total federal government	18.6	16.0	15.5
Total state & local government	71.7	72.5	70.0
Total state government	36.2	36.4	34.6
Total local government	35.5	36.1	35.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

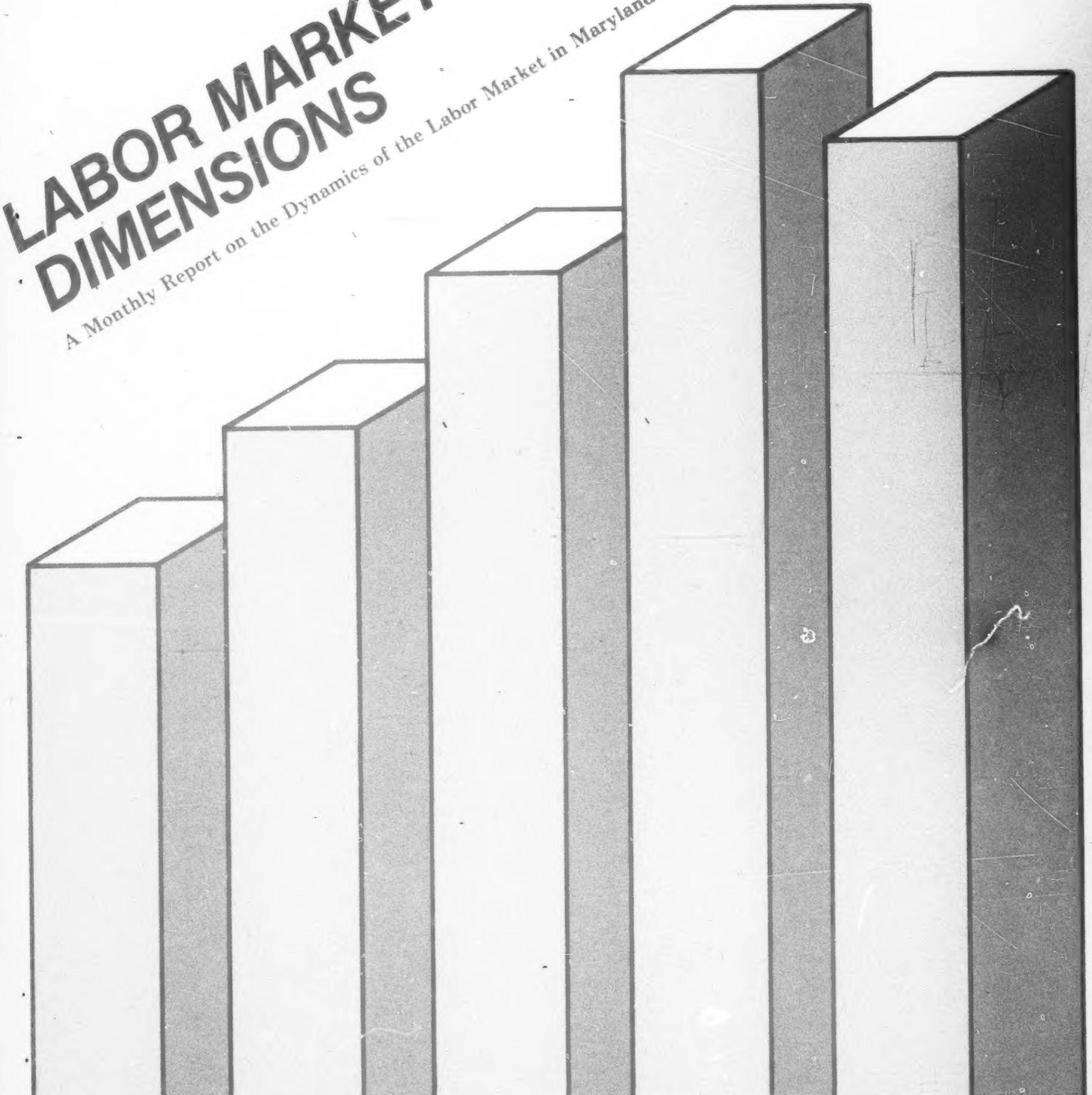
DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

5/13/86 S3616-1

FEBRUARY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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State of Maryland
Research & Analysis Division
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Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1986

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment rate increased to 5.1 percent in February

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 4.9 percent in January to 5.1 percent in February, 1986. Although the rate had not been this high since February, 1985, the rate was lower by 0.4 percentage points than a year ago. Unemployment had not been this low for a February since 1974.

Little change had been expected in February's unemployment rate. Last February, unemployment held at January's rate of 5.5 percent, which turned out to be the peak rate in 1985. Unemployment is expected to decrease this March and through the spring from what may turn out to be the highest rate in 1986.

Only three states had lower unemployment than Maryland

In January, only New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut had lower unemployment than Maryland. Rates ranged from 3.8 percent in New Hampshire to 13.4 percent in West Virginia.

Maryland rate substantially below National rate

Maryland's unemployment remained substantially below the national rate. The gap widened to 2.7 percentage points in February. Unemployment increased nationally from 7.3 percent in January to 7.8 percent in February, exceeding the gain recorded for Maryland. Although Maryland's unemployment had subsided over the year, the U.S. rate was the same in February of 1985 and 1986.

Black unemployment rose nationally from 14.4 percent in January to 14.9 percent in February. In Maryland, the black unemployment rate, reported annually, was 9.3 percent in 1984.

Labor force and employment at record level for a February

Maryland's civilian labor force and employment this year set new records for the month of February. Meanwhile, unemployment was at its lowest February level since 1974. The labor force increased slightly by an estimated 4,338 persons between January and February, 1986, as employment rose by 1,302 and unemployment by 3,036. Last February, employment and unemployment decreased from January. Between February, 1985 and 1986, the labor force had expanded by an estimated 26,319 persons, as employment gains of 34,207 more than compensated for unemployment losses of 7,888.

Labor Market stable in February

The labor market displayed an expected seasonal stability this February. Employment gains tended to balance losses. As colleges and universities recalled staff at the end of mid-winter breaks, layoffs were noted in construction, retail trade, manufacturing, and federal government. Claims filed for unemployment insurance increased during February, especially in construction. At the same time, claims decreased in the industries of eating and drinking places, health services, and the manufacturing categories of primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, and electric and electronic equipment. At least 1,000 claims were filed during February in each of the industries of construction, food processing, eating and drinking places, business services, and government. Unemployment insurance claimants comprised 45.9 percent of the total February unemployment.

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates increased between January and February in 16 counties. Unemployment decreased in Montgomery, Prince George's, Dorchester, and Worcester counties. Rates stayed at January's level in Baltimore City and in Baltimore, Talbot, and Wicomico counties. Only in Carroll, Queen Anne's, Cecil, and Kent counties did unemployment rates change by at least a full percentage point during February, all upward. February unemployment ranged from 2.3 percent in Montgomery County to 14.3 percent in Somerset. Rates stood below 3 percent in Howard, Charles, and Montgomery, while they exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester.

Rates were highest during February in Western Maryland, where unemployment rose from 9.8 percent in January to 10.4 percent in February. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment increased from 7.6 to 8.0 percent. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's rate inched up from 5.7 to 5.8 percent. In January, 136 out of 209 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than the Baltimore area. For February, Baltimore City's unemployment rate remained at its 7.3 percent January level. Enjoying the lowest unemployment statewide, Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. area saw unemployment hold at January's rate of 2.9 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Maryland's NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT in 1986 reached a record level for the month of February, totaling 1,870,300 jobs. After posting a substantial seasonal decrease of 57,100 jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986, employment declined by a minor 600 jobs during February. Last February, a similar 900 jobs were lost. Gains tended to balance losses in February.

The employment total exceeded last February's level by 55,000 jobs. All of the growth was contained in nonmanufacturing. The services industry grew by 21,900 jobs over the year, trade by 12,500, finance/insurance/real estate by 8,200, construction by 7,600, state government by 4,600, local government by 3,200, federal government by 3,100, and transportation by 1,500.

Meanwhile, February's manufacturing total of 208,800 jobs was at its lowest level since February, 1983. Manufacturing was lower by 6,600 jobs than its level in February, 1985. No manufacturing category could be classified as a growth industry. The major declining industries were primary metals and nonelectrical machinery, each down by 2,700 jobs since last February, and apparel and textiles, down by 1,200.

As public colleges and universities recalled workers following semester breaks, employment in STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT swelled by 8,400 jobs between January and February. Other hiring was observed at local boards of education. This followed a loss of 8,900 jobs when the layoffs went into effect in January. During February, 1985, a lesser 3,700 jobs were added in state and local government.

The SERVICE industry gained 3,300 jobs this February. The end of semester breaks brought an additional 2,000 jobs to private colleges and universities. Other hiring was noted in amusement/recreation services and membership organizations. This followed a decrease of 7,500 service jobs during January, with 1,200 of that decrease in higher education. Last February, services expanded by a lesser 2,400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION employment declined by 5,300 jobs during this February, with continued wintertime layoffs especially by special trade contractors. Since November, 1985, 15,200 construction jobs were lost. A lesser 11,600 jobs were lost between November, 1984 and February, 1985, including only 2,000 layoffs during February.

Seasonal layoffs continued in the TRADE industry during this February, with jobs decreasing by 4,600. General merchandise stores lost 2,100 jobs. Other layoffs were noted in apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail. Meanwhile, eating and drinking places increased in employment. February's decline in trade followed a decrease of 25,600 jobs during January. In 1985, a lesser 23,200 jobs were lost in January and 3,500 in February.

MANUFACTURING employment had been subsiding steadily, losing 1,200 jobs in December, 4,000 in January, and 1,600 in February for a total loss of 6,800 jobs. During that three-month wintertime slowdown a year ago, a lesser 4,500 jobs were lost, with 1,900 of them in February.

The largest change in manufacturing employment this February was the loss of 400 jobs in fabricated metals. Three hundred jobs each were lost in stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, and nonelectrical machinery. Two hundred jobs each were lost in electric/electronic equipment, food processing, apparel/textiles, and printing/publishing. Meanwhile, 300 jobs were gained in each of the industries of lumber/wood products and furniture/fixtures. In February, 1985, the job losses were somewhat larger. Six hundred jobs were lost in stone/clay/glass products and 800 each in apparel/textiles and primary metals.

Among the other trends during this February, 800 jobs were lost in federal government and 700 in transportation. Transportation employment receded in both trucking and water transportation. Also during February, jobs increased by 800 in finance, insurance, and real estate, with limited hiring in insurance and real estate.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, employment decreased by an estimated 2,000 jobs between January and February, while increasing by an estimated 21,100 from last February. The area's total of 1,012,800 jobs for February represented 54.2 percent of the employment statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average WEEKLY EARNINGS of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $3.29 between January and February to $398.00. Average WORKWEEKS decreased slightly by 0.1 hours to 39.8, while average HOURLY EARNINGS rose by 11 cents to $10.00. Average workweeks lengthened in two industries and decreased in six over the month. Shorter workweeks were caused by less overtime work and shorter scheduled workweeks, especially in the stone, clay, and glass products industry. Hourly earnings rose in seven industries over the month and declined in five. Most extreme was the increase by $1.02 in hourly earnings in the nonelectrical machinery industry. Earnings increased with wage rate increases, more overtime, higher incentive pay, and layoff of lower paid workers. Average workweeks ranged during February from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles to 43.1 in primary metals. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.95 in apparel and textiles to $14.48 in primary metals. Since February, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had decreased by 0.3 hours, while average weekly earnings had increased by $5.82 or 1.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in February were down 34.8 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the nonelectrical machinery and primary metals industries. Continued claims decreased 10.7 percent, weeks compensated declined 7.7 percent, and the amount of benefits decreased 6.8 percent. The average weekly check rose 1.0 percent to $134.19.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 28.4 percent and continued claims decreased 6.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 33.8 percent and continued claims decreased 12.4 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 32.7 percent, continued claims declined 11.6 percent, weeks compensated decreased 8.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 8.2 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $139.24.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items registered an unusual decrease of 0.3 percent between January and February to 327.5. Since last February, prices of consumer goods and services had been inflated by 3.2 percent. The index means that a "market basket" of consumer goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.75.

Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 307.7 for February, were down by 0.1 percent from January but were up by 2.1 percent from last February. In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, prices for food at home, indexed at 302.6, were down by 1.6 percent over the month and up by 1.1 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1984 for Maryland's areas and counties.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

FEBRUARY, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY '85
MARYLAND	2,224,441	2,220,103	2,112,000	2,110,698	112,441	109,405	5.1	4.9	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,088,779	1,085,393	1,025,548	1,023,883	63,231	61,510	5.8	5.7	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	376,418	375,890	348,860	348,293	27,558	27,597	7.3	7.3	7.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,486	184,724	177,697	177,408	7,789	7,316	4.2	4.0	4.5
BALTIMORE	324,891	324,304	307,510	307,010	17,381	17,294	5.3	5.3	5.8
CARROLL	51,059	50,393	47,870	47,792	3,189	2,601	6.2	5.2	5.9
HARFORD	73,689	73,140	68,959	68,847	4,730	4,293	6.4	5.9	6.9
HOWARD	63,692	63,575	62,000	61,899	1,692	1,676	2.7	2.6	2.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,547	13,367	12,654	12,634	893	733	6.6	5.5	6.9
D. C. AREA	864,256	865,537	838,934	840,103	25,322	25,434	2.9	2.9	3.1
CALVERT	22,286	22,261	21,328	21,358	958	903	4.3	4.1	5.0
CHARLES	45,622	45,581	44,425	44,487	1,197	1,094	2.6	2.4	3.0
FREDERICK	70,766	70,440	67,360	67,454	3,406	2,986	4.8	4.2	5.6
MONTGOMERY	346,979	347,764	338,916	339,388	8,063	8,376	2.3	2.4	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	378,604	379,493	366,905	367,417	11,699	12,076	3.1	3.2	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	93,183	92,633	83,508	83,554	9,675	9,079	10.4	9.8	11.9
ALLEGANY	30,566	30,435	27,118	27,173	3,448	3,262	11.3	10.7	11.5
GARRETT	11,509	11,474	9,902	9,922	1,607	1,552	14.0	13.5	15.7
WASHINGTON	51,108	50,724	46,488	46,459	4,620	4,265	9.0	8.4	11.2
BALANCE OF STATE	178,222	176,541	164,010	163,158	14,212	13,383	8.0	7.6	8.8
CAROLINE	11,916	11,626	10,937	10,768	979	858	8.2	7.4	8.5
CECIL	33,222	33,155	30,588	31,026	2,634	2,129	7.9	6.4	8.5
DORCHESTER	16,569	16,712	14,582	14,649	1,987	2,063	12.0	12.3	13.1
KENT	8,164	7,952	7,445	7,351	719	601	8.8	7.6	9.5
ST. MARY'S	30,506	30,193	29,171	29,012	1,335	1,181	4.4	3.9	4.8
SOMERSET	9,905	9,897	8,487	8,519	1,418	1,378	14.3	13.9	17.0
TALBOT	14,935	14,806	14,286	14,162	649	644	4.3	4.3	5.0
WICOMICO	37,023	36,635	34,725	34,376	2,298	2,259	6.2	6.2	7.2
WORCESTER	15,982	15,565	13,789	13,295	2,193	2,270	13.7	14.6	15.0
UNITED STATES[2]	115,725,000	115,431,000	106,685,000	106,959,000	9,041,000	8,472,000	7.8	7.3	7.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1870.3	1870.9	1815.3	1012.8	1014.8	991.7
Manufacturing	208.8	210.4	215.4	131.5	132.9	139.9
Durable Goods	109.6	110.6	115.7	74.8	75.8	80.9
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.9	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.1	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.4	6.7	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	3.9	4.1	3.9	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.9	14.2	16.6	12.5	12.9	15.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.1	11.3	12.5	11.0	11.2	12.4
Fabricated metal products	8.3	8.7	8.4	5.7	6.0	6.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.5	2.8	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.2	16.5	18.9	9.8	10.1	11.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.9	39.1	39.3	26.9	27.1	27.3
Communication equipment	27.6	27.8	26.6	20.5	20.6	19.8
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.8	14.4	9.7	9.8	10.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.1
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	1.9	0.9	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.2	99.8	99.7	56.7	57.1	59.0
Food and kindred products	26.0	26.2	26.0	12.5	12.4	13.6
Meat products	6.3	6.2	6.3	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.5	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.6	10.8	11.8	6.6	6.7	7.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.6	1.6	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.7	9.8	6.9	7.0	7.2
Printing and publishing	27.9	28.1	27.3	14.4	14.5	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.4	6.3	*	*	*
Books	2.9	2.9	3.3	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.1	10.6	5.6	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.7	12.5	9.6	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Misc. plastic products	6.2	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.2	2.1	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]

(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85
Nonmanufacturing	1661.5	1660.5	1599.9	881.3	881.9	851.8
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	120.6	125.9	113.0	59.1	62.4	53.6
Heavy construction contractors	11.4	12.2	11.5	6.6	7.1	6.4
Transportation and public utilities	88.5	89.3	88.1	56.3	57.1	57.7
Railroad transportation	6.2	6.2	7.2	4.6	4.6	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	43.0	43.7	41.5	24.7	25.4	25.3
Trucking & warehousing	24.7	25.0	23.6	11.6	11.9	12.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.3	39.4	39.4	27.0	27.1	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.7	24.8	24.7	17.1	17.2	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.6	14.6	14.7	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	464.1	468.7	451.6	240.1	242.4	236.7
Wholesale trade	103.1	103.4	100.6	60.1	60.6	59.4
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.6	13.6	13.5
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.8	3.0	3.2	*	*	*
Retail trade	361.0	365.3	351.[illegible]	180.0	181.8	177.3
General merchandise stores	43.7	45.8	43.1	20.2	21.5	19.9
Department stores	38.0	40.1	37.6	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	5.9	7.1	8.1	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.5	112.7	105.3	69.4	68.7	64.5
Banking	27.2	27.2	25.2	17.2	17.1	15.6
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.2	25.1	23.3	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.0	16.9	15.9	9.8	9.7	9.5
Savings & loan associations	8.6	8.6	8.2	4.6	4.6	4.5
Insurance carriers	23.8	23.6	21.7	18.3	18.1	16.5
Services	474.3	471.0	452.4	250.3	249.3	238.8
Health services	123.9	123.9	120.9	74.1	74.5	72.4
Private hospitals	62.3	62.2	63.4	40.7	40.7	41.1
Private educational services	30.3	28.4	27.7	21.8	20.2	20.2
Elementary & secondary schools	10.0	10.0	9.5	6.3	6.3	5.9
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	17.5	15.5	15.6	14.3	12.7	13.1
Miscellaneous services	40.0	39.8	37.2	18.1	18.2	16.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.5	5.4	5.1
Total government	398.8	391.2	387.9	205.9	201.8	200.4
Total federal government	138.9	139.7	135.8	55.5	55.7	53.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.9	49.0	47.0	20.0	19.9	19.0
U. S. Postal service	16.2	16.2	13.8	7.9	7.9	7.2
Other federal government	73.8	74.5	75.0	27.6	27.9	27.7
Total state and local government	259.9	251.5	252.1	150.4	146.1	146.5
Total state government	90.7	87.2	86.1	63.8	62.5	61.6
State hospitals	11.8	11.7	11.7	8.9	8.8	8.8
Public universities & colleges	28.6	25.4	26.0	10.6	9.6	9.9
Other state government	50.3	50.1	48.4	44.3	44.1	42.9
Total local government	169.2	164.3	166.0	86.6	83.6	84.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	103.9	99.2	101.6	51.4	48.9	49.7
Non-education	65.3	65.1	64.4	35.2	34.7	35.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	JANUARY '86-FEBRUARY '86	FEBRUARY '85-FEBRUARY '86
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	-600	+55,000
Manufacturing	-1,600	-6,600
Durable goods	-1,000	-6,100
Lumber & wood prod.	+300	+300
Furniture & fixtures	+300	-100
Stone, clay & glass prod.	-300	+200
Primary metal industries	-300	-2,700
Fabricated metal prod.	-400	-100
Machinery exc. electrical	-300	-2,700
Elec. & electronic equip.	-200	-400
Transportation equip.	0	-600
Instru. & related prod.	0	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	-100
Nondurable goods	-600	-500
Food & kindred prod.	-200	0
Textile mill prod.	0	-100
Apparel & textile prod.	-200	-1,200
Paper & allied prod.	-100	-200
Printing & publishing	-200	+600
Chemicals & allied prod.	0	+200
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	0	0
Other nondurable goods	+100	+200
Nonmanufacturing	+1,000	+61,600
Mining	0	+100
Construction	-5,300	+7,600
Transportation & public util.	-800	+400
Railroad transportation	0	-1,000
Transp. exc. railroads	-700	+1,500
Communications & public util.	-100	-100
Trade	-4,600	+12,500
Wholesale trade	-300	+2,500
Retail trade	-4,300	+10,000
Finance, insurance & real estate	+800	+8,200
Services	+3,300	+21,900
Government	+7,600	+10,900
Federal government	-800	+3,100
State government	+3,500	+4,600
Local government	+4,900	+3,200

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUP
STATE OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982-1985
(in thousands)

	STATE OF MARYLAND				BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1985	1984	1983	1982
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT	1885.1	1814.0	1724.1	1675.8	1024.9	994.0	960.2	935.1
Manufacturing	217.1	219.4	214.1	215.3	139.7	142.8	141.8	143.0
Durable Goods	115.5	117.4	113.8	116.9	80.4	82.6	82.2	84.1
Lumber and Wood Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Millwork, Plywood, & Structural Members	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.0	*	*	*	*
Other	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	*	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.5	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.6
Concrete, Gypsum & Plastic Products	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	*	3.1	2.9	*
Other	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.6	*	2.1	2.3	*
Primary Metal Industries	15.8	18.9	21.0	24.8	14.4	17.4	19.3	22.3
Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	12.3	14.0	14.2	16.8	12.2	13.9	13.9	15.8
Nonferrous Rolling and Drawing	1.9	2.9	4.9	5.7	1.6	2.8	4.6	*
Other	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	*
Fabricated Metal Products	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6
Metal Cans & Shipping Containers	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	*	1.4	1.6	1.8
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2
Other	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	*	2.1	1.8	1.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	17.8	18.6	16.1	16.7	10.8	11.2	10.6	11.0
Special Industry Machinery	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	*	1.7	1.7	1.5
General Industrial Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	*
Miscellaneous Machinery, Exc. Electrical	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.4	*
Other	10.4	11.2	9.2	9.1	*	4.7	4.5	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	40.0	39.0	36.7	33.9	27.7	27.2	26.1	24.2
Household Appliance	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	*
Communication Equipment	27.8	26.2	25.6	23.6	20.6	19.6	19.2	17.6
Other	10.5	10.6	9.2	8.6	5.4	5.4	5.0	*
Transportation Equipment	14.3	13.0	12.9	13.6	10.4	8.9	8.6	8.6
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.1	*
Aircraft and Parts	2.4	2.8	4.7	6.1	*	*	*	*
Ship and Boat Building and Repair	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.6	2.5	3.1
Other	4.5	3.7	1.9	1.0	*	*	*	*
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Nondurable Goods	101.6	102.0	100.3	98.4	59.3	60.2	59.6	58.9
Food and Kindred Products	27.2	26.8	25.5	25.3	13.6	13.7	13.1	12.9
Meat Products	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	*	1.5	1.6	*
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	*	1.1	1.1	*
Sugar & Confectionary Prods., Fats & Oils	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	*
Beverages	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	*
Other	11.3	10.8	10.2	9.7	*	6.8	6.2	*
Textile Mill Products	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	11.8	13.6	13.9	13.9	7.6	8.4	8.6	8.7
Mens' and Boys' Suits and Coats	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
Mens' and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	*	0.9	0.9	*
Other	6.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	*	4.7	4.7	*
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	*
Other	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	*

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUP
STATE OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982-1985
(in thousands)

	STATE OF MARYLAND				BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1985	1984	1983	1982
Printing and Publishing	27.6	26.7	25.6	23.8	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.2
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	*	4.2	4.3	*
Books	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	*	0.9	0.8	*
Commercial Printing	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.2	5.7	5.6	5.3	*
Other	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.7	*	3.5	3.4	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.2	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.2
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
Soap, Cleaners, and Toilet Goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Agricultural Chemicals	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	*	*	*	*
Other	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.6	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	*
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.2
Other	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.6	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1
Leather and Leather Products	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	*
Nonmanufacturing	1668.0	1594.6	1510.0	1460.5	885.2	851.2	818.4	792.1
Construction	129.0	116.0	101.4	89.3	62.3	55.1	48.3	43.7
General Building Contractors	34.3	31.7	28.1	23.3	16.0	14.7	12.6	*
Heavy Construction Contractors	15.6	13.9	12.8	12.9	8.8	7.4	7.2	*
Special Trade Contractors	79.1	70.4	60.5	53.1	37.5	33.0	28.5	*
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	89.7	89.2	87.1	88.0	58.3	58.9	58.3	59.5
Railroad Transportation	7.0	7.4	7.3	8.6	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.1
Transportation, Except Railroads	43.2	41.9	40.0	39.0	25.9	25.6	24.5	25.1
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	*
Trucking and Warehousing	24.7	24.2	23.2	22.3	12.3	12.4	12.0	*
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	23.3	22.7	21.8	20.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	*
Public Warehousing and Trucking Terminal Facilities	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	*
Water Transportation	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	4.5	5.1	5.0	*
Water Transportation Services	4.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	*	4.5	4.4	*
Other	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	*	0.6	0.6	*
Transportation by Air	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	*
Transportation Services	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	*
Communications and Public Utilities	39.5	39.9	39.8	40.4	27.2	27.9	28.6	28.3
Communications	24.8	25.4	25.7	26.3	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.5	14.1	14.1	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.4
Trade	472.7	451.5	427.8	406.9	245.4	238.6	228.3	218.4
Wholesale Trade	103.1	99.3	94.9	91.7	60.4	59.1	56.7	56.3
Durable Goods	66.5	64.9	61.6	59.2	36.7	36.7	34.6	*
Nondurable Goods	36.6	34.4	33.3	32.5	23.7	22.4	22.1	*
Retail Trade	369.6	352.2	332.9	315.2	185.0	179.5	171.6	162.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.0	11.3	10.5	9.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	*
General Merchandise Stores	44.9	45.0	43.3	42.9	20.8	21.7	20.7	20.4
Food Stores	55.1	53.7	51.2	48.9	26.1	25.4	25.1	*
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	42.1	39.9	37.4	35.3	19.2	18.6	17.5	*
New and Used Car Dealers	19.8	18.0	16.7	15.4	8.7	8.1	7.6	*
Other	22.3	21.9	20.7	19.9	10.5	10.5	9.9	*
Apparel and Accessory Stores	24.4	22.9	21.7	21.3	11.7	11.1	10.6	*

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUP
STATE OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982-1985

(in thousands)

-	STATE OF MARYLAND				BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1985	1984	1983	1982
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	22.6	19.5	16.8	15.6	10.3	9.1	8.2	*
Eating and Drinking Places	112.7	106.9	101.3	94.3	62.4	59.4	56.5	*
Miscellaneous Retail	55.8	53.0	50.7	47.4	29.6	29.4	28.5	*
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.3	*	5.7	5.6	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.4	*	5.9	5.4	*
Other	24.5	33.0	31.3	28.7	*	17.8	17.5	*
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	109.6	103.8	98.8	94.6	66.8	63.6	60.5	58.6
Banks	26.1	24.2	24.1	24.3	16.4	14.7	14.5	14.6
Credit Agencies and Other Banks	16.3	15.9	14.4	12.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.0
Security, Commodity Bankers and Services	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	*
Insurance Carriers	22.4	21.0	19.8	19.8	17.1	16.4	15.1	15.2
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	9.9	9.2	9.0	8.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	*
Real Estate	29.8	28.4	26.5	25.5	14.3	14.1	13.0	*
Combined Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	*
Holding and Other Investment Offices	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	*
Services	472.4	444.5	413.4	386.5	248.5	235.3	220.1	205.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.1	15.5	13.6	12.9	6.5	6.0	5.3	*
Personal Services	24.6	22.9	21.9	20.6	12.7	12.1	11.6	*
Laundry, Cleaning, and Garment Services	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	*
Other	17.0	15.7	15.2	14.2	9.0	8.6	8.1	*
Business Services	130.5	116.6	103.4	94.2	57.9	52.4	46.0	*
Auto Repair, Services and Garages	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.0	8.8	7.9	7.1	*
Miscellaneous Repair Services	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	*
Motion Pictures	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	*
Amusement and Recreation Services	16.9	16.1	16.5	15.8	9.5	9.2	9.1	*
Health Services	121.9	119.0	113.5	106.0	73.0	70.8	68.5	64.6
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.6	10.9	10.7	10.4	*
Hospitals	62.5	62.9	60.4	56.8	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.2
Other	39.6	36.9	34.5	31.6	21.4	19.6	18.3	*
Legal Services	11.9	11.1	10.3	9.4	7.3	6.9	6.4	*
Educational Services	27.8	27.4	26.4	25.0	20.0	20.2	19.5	18.2
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	*
Private Colleges and Universities	15.5	15.6	14.6	13.2	12.9	13.1	12.3	*
Other	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	*
Social Services	24.1	21.9	20.0	18.5	12.4	11.6	10.7	*
Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Membership Organizations	21.7	22.7	22.1	21.7	10.9	11.3	11.1	*
Miscellaneous Services	38.6	36.6	34.4	33.2	17.6	16.1	15.0	*
Engineering and Architectural Services	22.9	22.0	20.7	20.3	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.6
Other	15.7	14.6	13.7	12.9	9.3	8.7	8.2	*
Agricultural Services	10.1	8.7	7.7	6.8	4.7	4.0	3.5	*
Nonclassifiable	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	*
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Government	392.9	387.9	379.6	393.2	203.7	199.5	202.8	206.0
Federal Government	139.3	136.2	131.9	129.9	55.7	54.3	54.1	54.0
Defense	49.1	47.0	45.2	42.1	20.0	19.3	19.3	*
Post Offices	14.7	13.5	13.2	12.9	7.7	7.2	6.9	*
Other	75.5	75.7	73.5	74.9	28.0	27.8	27.9	*
State and Local Government	253.6	251.7	247.7	263.3	148.0	145.2	148.7	152.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY DETAILED INDUSTRY GROUP[1]
STATE OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982-1985

(in thousands)

	STATE OF MARYLAND				BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1985	1984	1983	1982
State Government	87.9	85.5	84.0	84.8	62.6	60.8	61.7	57.6
Education	27.1	27.2	27.3	28.4	10.4	10.6	11.1	*
Non-Education	60.8	58.3	56.7	56.4	52.2	50.2	50.6	*
Local Government	165.7	166.2	163.7	178.5	85.4	84.4	87.0	94.4
Education	99.6	99.6	97.3	110.7	49.0	47.6	49.3	*
Non-Education	66.1	66.6	66.4	67.8	36.4	36.8	37.7	*

[1] This table is of nonagricultural payroll employment by place of work. The count is of jobs, not workers. The data represent annual averages of full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of each month. The figures are estimates and are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties.

* Not Published

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
FEBRUARY 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85	FEB. '86	JAN. '86	FEB. '85
MANUFACTURING	$398.00	$394.61	$392.18	39.8	39.9	40.1	$10.00	$ 9.89	$ 9.78
DURABLE GOODS	451.00	440.37	447.86	41.0	40.7	41.7	11.00	10.82	10.74
Lumber and wood products	271.07	301.43	270.10	39.4	43.0	37.0	6.88	7.01	7.30
Furniture and fixtures	298.80	291.44	288.72	41.1	37.8	40.1	7.27	7.71	7.20
Stone, clay and glass products	354.49	422.46	367.77	38.7	44.8	41.0	9.16	9.43	8.97
Primary metal industries	624.09	601.09	581.20	43.1	42.6	42.3	14.48	14.11	13.74
Fabricated metal products	385.63	399.14	393.46	42.8	44.3	41.2	9.01	9.01	9.55
Machinery except electrical	431.59	319.68	474.01	39.2	32.0	41.8	11.01	9.99	11.34
Electric and electronic equipment	393.74	401.21	386.13	41.1	42.1	42.2	9.58	9.53	9.15
Transportation equipment	577.92	563.62	552.51	42.0	41.2	43.3	13.76	13.68	12.76
Instruments and related products	325.01	405.76	329.67	37.4	45.9	38.2	8.69	8.84	8.63
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	305.98	328.80	293.20	36.6	38.1	40.0	8.36	8.63	7.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	345.98	349.27	334.08	38.7	39.2	38.4	8.94	8.91	8.70
Food and kindred products	300.66	306.23	283.87	36.8	37.3	36.3	8.17	8.21	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	205.87	210.80	218.96	34.6	34.5	34.7	5.95	6.11	6.31
Paper and allied products	366.63	374.11	346.33	41.9	43.1	39.9	8.75	8.68	8.68
Printing and publishing	422.58	421.88	393.72	39.2	39.8	38.6	10.78	10.60	10.20
Chemicals and allied products	453.46	456.46	468.72	42.3	42.7	43.2	10.72	10.69	10.85
Rubber and misc. plastic products	306.64	297.79	330.81	40.4	39.6	41.3	7.59	7.52	8.01

Covers an estimated 134,000 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
Total Initial Claims	21,206	32,524	19,091	11,731	17,421	10,710
Total Continued Claims	170,567	191,082	177,003	91,583	103,600	97,434
Total Weeks Compensated	164,624	178,451	169,077	92,478	100,829	97,513
Total Amount of Payments	$22,090,395	$23,697,713	$21,911,682	$12,876,590	$14,028,090	$12,969,807
Average Weekly Payment	$134.19	$132.80	$129.60	$139.24	$139.13	$133.01

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	235	328	244
Total Continued Claims	1,841	1,974	2,071
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	178	269	198
Total Continued Claims	1,118	1,276	1,346

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	661.4	661.4	639.4
Manufacturing	35.7	35.6	34.7
Durable Goods*	18.8	18.7	18.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.6	9.6	9.2
Nondurable Goods	16.9	16.9	16.5
Printing & publishing*	9.9	9.9	9.7
Commercial printing	4.5	4.4	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	625.7	625.8	604.7
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	52.8	54.0	49.1
Heavy construction contractors	3.3	3.6	3.8
Transportation and public utilities	18.9	18.7	18.5
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.5	10.3	9.9
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.5	7.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.2	8.2	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	172.9	174.7	169.0
Wholesale trade	32.9	32.8	32.1
Retail trade*	140.0	141.9	136.9
General merchandise stores	18.6	19.4	18.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	36.8	36.8	34.0
Banking	7.3	7.4	7.0
Credit agencies except banks	6.2	6.2	5.4
Services*	187.2	186.1	177.2
Private educational services	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total government	156.6	155.0	156.5
Total federal government	74.1	74.7	74.2
Total state & local government	82.5	80.3	82.3
Total state government	20.1	18.9	19.7
Total local government	62.4	61.4	62.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	78.4	78.4	77.4
Manufacturing	16.8	16.9	17.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	1.3
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.5
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other manufacturing	10.8	10.9	12.4
Nonmanufacturing	61.6	61.5	59.7
Construction	3.2	3.7	3.5
Transportation & public utilities	5.1	5.2	5.4
Railroad	1.2	1.2	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.5	19.6	18.4
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.6
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	15.9	16.0	15.5
Health services	6.5	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.7
Total government	15.3	14.4	14.3
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	1.8
Total state & local government	13.3	12.4	12.5
State government	4.6	4.4	4.4
Local government	8.7	8.0	8.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	117.2	116.2	109.6
Manufacturing	23.0	23.3	23.1
Food & kindred products*	8.9	9.1	8.3
Meat products	5.1	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	2.3	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.0	1.1	1.9
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.5	2.4	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.2	7.3	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	94.2	92.9	86.5
Construction	7.5	7.5	6.7
Transportation & public utilities	7.0	7.1	6.3
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	4.7	4.8	4.1
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade	29.7	29.8	26.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.1	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	23.0	22.8	20.9
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.6
Total government	22.9	21.6	21.8
Total federal government	6.3	6.4	5.9
Total state & local government	16.6	15.2	15.9
State government	4.4	3.4	4.1
Local government	12.2	11.8	11.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
FEBRUARY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	452.8	452.6	447.8
Manufacturing	49.8	50.3	53.7
Durable Goods*	17.1	17.3	19.2
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.5	3.8
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	4.0	4.7
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	33.0	34.5
Food & kindred products	8.5	8.5	8.8
Apparel & other textile products*	3.8	3.9	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.5
Paper & allied products	2.6	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.2	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	403.0	402.3	394.1
Construction	17.6	19.0	17.0
Transportation & public utilities	30.9	31.5	32.8
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.5	2.8
Transp. except railroads*	10.4	10.9	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.3	5.4	5.3
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.0	18.1	18.7
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.2	9.6
Wholesale & retail trade	93.0	93.2	94.5
Wholesale trade*	29.5	29.5	29.1
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.4	6.4	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Retail trade	63.5	63.7	65.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.6	43.2	41.3
Banking	12.9	12.9	11.9
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.9
Insurance carriers	11.7	11.7	10.9
Services & mining*	127.8	126.6	122.4
Health services	41.6	41.4	40.8
Legal services	5.6	5.5	5.4
Educational services	16.2	15.0	14.7
Social services	6.6	6.6	6.3
Misc. services*	6.0	6.0	5.6
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.8	2.8	2.6
Total government	90.1	88.8	86.1
Total federal government	16.0	15.9	15.5
Total state & local government	74.1	72.9	70.6
Total state government	38.1	37.4	34.8
Total local government	36.0	35.5	35.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

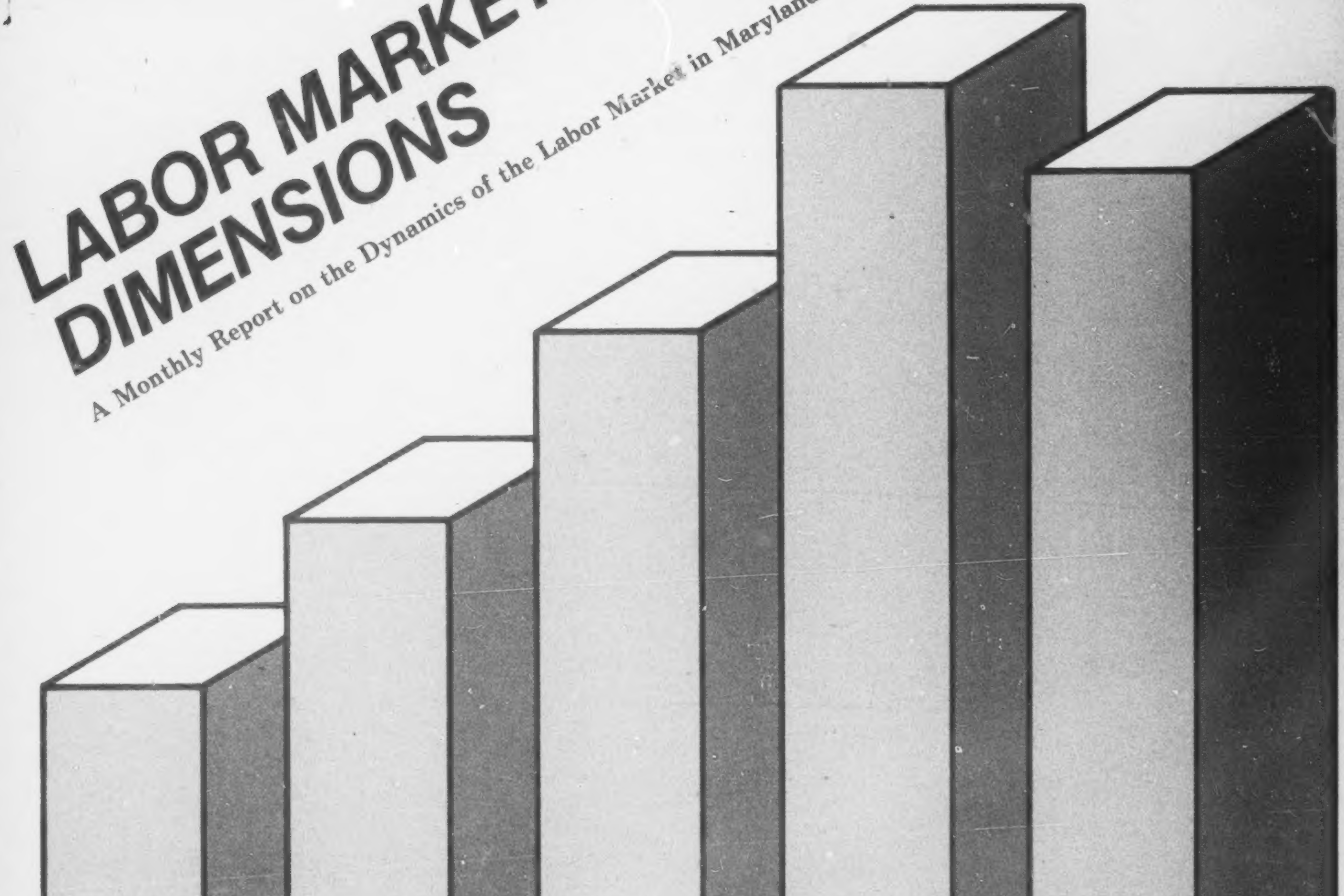
5/15/86

S3616-1

MARCH, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

MARYLAND'S MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASED TO 4.5 PERCENT

Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 5.1 percent in February to 4.5 percent in March, as warming weather enhanced job opportunities. The civilian labor force increased by an estimated 23,112 persons during March. Employment gains of 34,020 outnumbered unemployment losses of 10,908.

LABOR MARKET IMPROVED WITH SPRING HIRING

With the improving labor market, additional persons entered the labor force in search of employment. Jobs increased during March in construction, retail trade stores, eating and drinking places, hotels, amusement and recreation services, business and health services, agribusiness, and higher education. Only in food processing were layoffs observed. As further evidence of the labor market's springtime upturn, claims filed for unemployment insurance subsided between February and March. Claims decreased especially in construction as well as in manufacturing, eating and drinking places, agriculture, hotels, business services, and public administration. At least 1,000 claims were filed during March in the industries of construction, food processing, eating and drinking places, business services, and public administration. Unemployment insurance claimants comprised 46.1 percent of the total March unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT LOWEST MARCH LEVEL SINCE 1973

The unemployment rate's decrease by 0.6 percentage points this March matched the decrease experienced last March. Since 1970, the March unemployment rate increased only in 1975. A further decrease in unemployment is expected for April. This decrease in unemployment followed a gain of 0.5 in January and 0.2 in February. The rate was at its lowest level for a March since 1973. In March, 1985, the rate was higher by 0.4 percentage points at 4.9 percent.

Labor force and employment hit new records for the month of March. Since March, 1985, the labor force had expanded by an estimated 28,398 persons, with employment gains of 34,818 outpacing unemployment losses of 6,420.

MARYLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT BELOW NATIONAL RATE

Maryland's unemployment remained significantly below the national unemployment rate, in March by a full 3 percentage points. National unemployment decreased to a lesser extent than Maryland's from 7.8 percent in February to 7.5 percent in March. While Maryland's unemployment rate had fallen from its level a year ago, national unemployment stayed at its March, 1985 rate. In February, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland.

The national black unemployment rate decreased from 14.9 percent in February to 14.7 percent in March. Reported annually, Maryland's unemployment rate among black persons was 9.3 percent in 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED IN ALL COUNTIES EXCEPT CHARLES

Unemployment rates decreased during March in all Maryland counties except Charles, whose rate remained at February's level. Rates ranged during March from 2.1 percent in Montgomery County to 13.1 percent in Somerset County. Howard, Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties enjoyed unemployment rates below 3 percent during March. Meanwhile, Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester suffered from double-digit unemployment.

Western Maryland had the state's highest unemployment during March, the rate falling from 10.2 to 9.2 percent. Unemployment in the Balance of State dropped from 7.8 to 6.9 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment slipped from 5.8 to 5.2 percent. For February, 184 out of 262 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. Baltimore City's rate dropped from 7.5 percent in February to 6.8 percent in March. As its unemployment fell from 2.9 to 2.7 percent, Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area enjoyed the lowest unemployment statewide.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

EMPLOYMENT HIT NEW RECORD FOR MARCH

In March, Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment hit a new record for that month of the year, totaling 1,890,300 jobs. Employment exceeded last March's total by 41,200 jobs. After decreasing by 58,700 between December, 1985 and February, 1986, employment registered a seasonal increase of 21,000 jobs during March. Last March the springtime expansion began at a faster pace of 33,800 jobs, after a wintertime decrease of a lesser 54,300 jobs.

Springtime hiring began in the CONSTRUCTION industry during March, as 6,300 jobs were added. Between November, 1985 and February, 1986, the wintertime layoffs had totaled 15,800. In March, 1985, a greater 7,600 jobs were added, after a less severe three-month slowdown during which 11,600 jobs were lost.

The SERVICES industry also expanded by 6,300 jobs between this February and March. Seasonal hiring was noted in hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, private colleges and universities, and agricultural services. Other hiring was noted in business services and health services. Last March the job expansion was greater at 8,100, with more hiring especially in business services. This March's hiring followed gains of 3,900 in February, which exceeded the hiring of 2,400 during last February.

Employment in TRADE rose by 4,800 jobs during this March with seasonal hiring in building materials and garden supplies, general merchandise stores, food stores, apparel and accessory stores, and eating and drinking places. Last March more rapid hiring throughout trade resulted in a greater job expansion of 7,700. Between December, 1985 and February, 1986, 31,000 trade jobs were lost, compared to a lesser loss of 26,700 during that two-month period in 1985.

As public schools engaged in seasonal hiring, GOVERNMENT employment rose by 2,200 jobs between February and March. Employment at public colleges and universities increased by 1,900 during March, while community colleges and local board of education added 300 workers. Government jobs expanded by 7,000 during February. Last year the seasonal hiring was concentrated more in March, as government jobs increased by 3,800 in February then by another 6,500 in March.

Also during March, transportation employment grew by 800 jobs, with limited hiring in trucking, water transportation, and elsewhere. Jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 500 over the month.

MANUFACTURING employment grew by an insignificant 100 jobs during March. This followed a drop of 6,400 jobs between November, 1985 and February, 1986. Among the manufacturing categories, jobs fell by 500 over the month in food processing and by 200 each in electric and electronic equipment and in rubber and plastics. Meanwhile, employment grew by 400 in stone, clay, and glass products and by 200 jobs each in transportation equipment and chemicals. Last March manufacturing added a sizable 2,600 jobs with 1,000 of those jobs in apparel and textiles, 500 in stone, clay, glass products, and 400 in food processing.

Employment growth between March of 1985 and 1986 was pervasive in nonmanufacturing industries. Services added 20,700 jobs, trade 8,800, finance/insurance/real estate 7,900, government 6,000, construction 5,700, and transportation 1,500. Meanwhile, no manufacturing category can be classified as a growth industry. Manufacturing jobs had declined by 8,700 over the year. The major declining industries included primary metals, down by 2,800 jobs since last March; nonelectrical machinery, down by 2,500; and apparel and textiles, down by 2,000.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 9,000 during March and by 12,500 from March, 1985. The area's total of 1,020,600 jobs for March represented 54.0 percent of the employment statewide.

Hours and Earnings

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $11.02 between February and March to $407.62. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.9 hours to 40.6, while average hourly earnings increased by 5 cents to $10.04. Workweeks lengthened with more overtime and longer scheduled workweeks. The largest increase of 5.9 hours was reported in stone/clay/glass products. Workweeks shortened during March only in fabricated metals. Hourly earnings increased in 11 out of 16 reported manufacturing categories, usually due to more overtime or higher incentive pay. The largest increase was 37 cents in fabricated metals. Only in transportation equipment and chemicals did hourly earnings decrease by a noticeable amount. Average workweeks ranged during March from 36.6 hours in food processing to 44.5 in stone/clay/glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.98 in apparel and textiles to $14.82 in primary metals. Since March, 1985, average workweeks had decreased by 0.1 hours, while average weekly earnings had risen by $20.97 or 5.4 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

INITIAL claims filed in March, 1986 were down 18.5 percent from the volume in February, as fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals and apparel industries. Continued claims rose 2.7 percent, weeks compensated increased 1.4 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.4 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $134.44.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 9.4 percent and continued claims increased 7.1 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers programs were up 9.6 percent and continued claims rose 5.7 percent.

For the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, initial claims declined 19.8, continued claims rose 4.6 percent, weeks compensated increased 2.3 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.7 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $138.41.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items, measured at 326.0 for March, had decreased by 0.5 percent from February and increased by 2.3 percent from March, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.60. At 307.8, the index for food and beverages showed essentially no change from February while increasing by 2.1 percent from last March. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items registered 331.1 for March, falling by 0.3 percent from January and rising by 3.2 percent from last March. The index for food and beverages, at 312.8, was down by 0.3 percent over two months and up 2.8 percent over the year.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 3rd quarter 1985.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MARCH, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH '85
MARYLAND	2,248,369	2,225,257	2,146,868	2,112,848	101,501	112,409	4.5	5.1	4.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,095,195	1,087,651	1,038,168	1,024,119	57,027	63,532	5.2	5.8	5.5
BALTIMORE CITY	378,975	376,499	353,153	348,374	25,822	28,125	6.8	7.5	7.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,792	185,105	179,883	177,449	6,909	7,656	3.7	4.1	4.0
BALTIMORE	326,924	324,467	311,294	307,081	15,630	17,386	4.8	5.4	5.2
CARROLL	50,883	50,960	48,459	47,803	2,424	3,157	4.8	6.2	4.4
HARFORD	73,886	73,488	69,807	68,863	4,079	4,625	5.5	6.3	5.8
HOWARD	64,237	63,623	62,762	61,913	1,475	1,710	2.3	2.7	2.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,498	13,508	12,810	12,637	688	871	5.1	6.4	5.1
D. C. AREA	877,786	865,869	854,458	840,476	23,328	25,393	2.7	2.9	3.0
CALVERT	22,601	22,339	21,723	21,367	878	972	3.9	4.4	4.1
CHARLES	46,449	45,703	45,247	44,507	1,202	1,196	2.6	2.6	2.8
FREDERICK	71,278	70,921	68,606	67,483	2,672	3,438	3.7	4.8	4.3
MONTGOMERY	352,667	347,688	345,187	339,539	7,480	8,149	2.1	2.3	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	384,790	379,219	373,695	367,580	11,095	11,639	2.9	3.1	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	93,560	93,094	84,959	83,602	8,601	9,492	9.2	10.2	9.7
ALLEGANY	30,692	30,544	27,522	27,153	3,170	3,391	10.3	11.1	10.2
GARRETT	11,558	11,479	10,148	9,912	1,410	1,567	12.2	13.7	13.6
WASHINGTON	51,310	51,071	47,289	46,537	4,021	4,534	7.8	8.9	8.5
BALANCE OF STATE	181,833	178,641	169,286	164,649	12,547	13,992	6.9	7.8	7.3
CAROLINE	12,283	11,956	11,415	10,989	868	967	7.1	8.1	7.2
CECIL	33,442	33,189	31,145	30,606	2,297	2,583	6.9	7.8	6.6
DORCHESTER	16,865	16,608	14,956	14,655	1,909	1,953	11.3	11.8	11.3
KENT	8,654	8,180	7,970	7,482	684	698	7.9	8.5	7.4
ST. MARY'S	31,279	30,611	30,014	29,284	1,265	1,327	4.0	4.3	4.4
SOMERSET	10,250	9,898	8,910	8,512	1,340	1,386	13.1	14.0	15.7
TALBOT	15,168	15,011	14,710	14,365	458	646	3.0	4.3	3.7
WICOMICO	37,452	37,176	35,508	34,898	1,944	2,278	5.2	6.1	5.7
WORCESTER	16,440	16,012	14,658	13,858	1,782	2,154	10.8	13.5	11.8
UNITED STATES[2]	116,309,000	115,725,000	107,643,000	106,685,000	8,667,000	9,041,000	7.5	7.8	7.5

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

MARCH 1986

2

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1890.3	1869.3	1849.1	1020.6	1011.6	1008.1
Manufacturing	209.3	209.2	218.0	131.6	131.5	141.1
Durable Goods	110.0	109.5	116.6	74.8	74.7	81.5
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.8	3.6	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	2.0	1.9	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.8	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.1	4.5
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.2	3.9	4.3	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.6	12.5	12.6	15.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products -	11.0	11.1	12.6	11.0	11.0	12.5
Fabricated metal products	8.3	8.3	8.5	5.7	5.7	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.0	4.0	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.3	16.3	18.8	9.8	9.9	11.4
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.8	39.0	39.5	26.9	26.9	27.3
Communication equipment	27.7	27.7	26.8	20.5	20.5	19.8
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.6	14.4	9.6	9.6	10.4
Ship and boat building and repair	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.9
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.8	2.0	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.3	99.7	101.4	56.8	56.8	59.6
Food and kindred products	25.9	26.4	26.4	12.5	12.5	13.7
Meat products	6.1	6.3	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Textile mill products	0.9	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.8	10.8	12.8	6.6	6.6	8.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.7	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.6	9.9	7.0	7.0	7.3
Printing and publishing	27.9	27.8	27.4	14.4	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.4	6.4	6.3	*	*	*
Books	2.9	2.9	3.3	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.0	10.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	13.0	12.8	12.6	9.7	9.7	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.2	9.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
Misc. plastic products	6.1	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.1	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.1	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]
(in thousands)
MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85
Nonmanufacturing	1681.0	1660.1	1631.1	889.0	880.1	867.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	126.3	120.0	120.6	61.5	58.8	57.2
Heavy construction contractors	13.3	11.6	13.4	7.4	6.7	7.4
Transportation and public utilities	89.3	88.5	88.6	56.8	56.2	57.9
Railroad transportation	6.2	6.2	6.8	4.6	4.5	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	43.8	43.0	42.3	25.3	24.7	25.8
Trucking & warehousing	25.1	24.7	24.0	11.9	11.7	12.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.3	39.3	39.5	26.9	27.0	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.7	24.7	24.7	17.1	17.1	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.6	14.6	14.8	9.8	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	468.1	463.3	459.3	240.7	239.3	240.3
Wholesale trade	103.4	103.1	101.7	60.2	60.3	59.7
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.5	13.6	13.5
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.8	2.9	3.2	*	*	*
Retail trade	364.7	360.2	357.6	180.5	179.0	180.6
General merchandise stores	43.8	43.2	44.0	20.3	20.1	20.3
Department stores	38.3	37.9	38.4	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	6.0	6.0	8.1	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	114.0	113.5	106.1	69.4	69.5	64.8
Banking	27.1	27.3	25.2	16.9	17.2	15.6
Commercial & stock savings banks	24.9	25.2	23.3	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.2	17.1	16.1	9.9	9.8	9.6
Savings & loan associations	8.6	8.6	8.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
Insurance carriers	24.0	23.8	21.8	18.4	18.3	16.6
Services	481.2	474.9	460.5	254.3	250.6	243.1
Health services	124.7	124.0	121.7	74.5	74.2	72.8
Private hospitals	62.7	62.4	63.7	40.9	40.8	41.3
Private educational services	30.9	30.3	28.1	22.3	21.8	20.4
Elementary & secondary schools	10.1	10.0	9.5	6.3	6.3	5.9
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	17.9	17.4	15.9	14.8	14.3	13.3
Miscellaneous services	40.0	40.0	37.8	18.0	18.1	17.1
Noncommercial ed., sci. & research organ.	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.5	5.4	5.1
Total government	400.4	398.2	394.4	206.1	205.5	203.5
Total federal government	138.6	138.9	135.8	55.4	55.5	53.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.7	48.8	46.9	19.9	19.9	19.0
U. S. Postal service	16.3	16.3	13.9	7.9	7.9	7.3
Other federal government	73.6	73.8	75.0	27.6	27.7	27.6
Total state and local government	261.8	259.3	258.6	150.7	150.0	149.6
Total state government	92.3	90.4	90.6	64.4	63.6	62.8
State hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
Public universities & colleges	30.4	28.5	30.4	11.5	10.6	10.9
Other state government	50.2	50.2	48.5	44.2	44.2	43.1
Total local government	169.5	168.9	168.0	86.3	86.4	86.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	103.9	103.6	103.4	50.9	51.2	51.1
Non-education	65.6	65.3	64.6	35.4	35.2	35.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	FEBRUARY '86-MARCH '86	MARCH '85-MARCH '86
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+21,000	+129,100
Manufacturing	+100	-9,600
Durable goods	+500	-8,000
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+300
Furniture & fixtures	0	-300
Stone, clay & glass prod.	+400	-200
Primary metal industries	0	-6,200
Fabricated metal prod.	0	-300
Machinery exc. electrical	0	-1,900
Elec. & electronic equip.	-200	+100
Transportation equip.	+200	+200
Instru. & related prod.	0	+400
Miscellaneous mfg.	+100	-100
Nondurable goods	-400	-1,600
Food & kindred prod.	-500	+200
Textile mill prod.	-100	-300
Apparel & textile prod.	0	-3,300
Paper & allied prod.	+100	-100
Printing & publishing	+100	+1,400
Chemicals & allied prod.	+200	+500
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	-200	+200
Other nondurable goods	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	+20,900	+138,700
Mining	0	+100
Construction	+6,300	+23,900
Transportation & public util.	+800	+2,600
Railroad transportation	0	-700
Transp. exc. railroads	+800	+3,500
Communications & public util.	0	-200
Trade	+4,800	+36,700
Wholesale trade	+300	+5,900
Retail trade	+4,500	+30,800
Finance, insurance & real estate	+500	+12,800
Services	+6,300	+51,800
Government	+2,200	+10,800
Federal government	-300	+5,800
State government	+1,900	+4,600
Local government	+600	+400

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85	MAR. '86	FEB. '86	MAR. '85
MANUFACTURING	$407.62	$396.60	$386.65	40.6	39.7	40.7	$10.04	$ 9.99	$ 9.50
DURABLE GOODS	464.78	448.39	449.44	42.1	40.8	42.4	11.04	10.99	10.60
Lumber and wood products	280.14	271.04	290.76	40.6	39.8	42.2	6.90	6.81	6.89
Furniture and fixtures	301.10	301.43	291.05	40.8	40.9	40.2	7.38	7.37	7.24
Stone, clay and glass products	417.41	358.98	415.77	44.5	38.6	44.9	9.38	9.30	9.26
Primary metal industries	641.71	615.08	589.45	43.3	41.7	42.9	14.82	14.75	13.74
Fabricated metal products	389.99	384.38	386.90	41.8	42.9	42.1	9.33	8.96	9.19
Machinery except electrical	448.84	430.10	462.18	40.4	39.1	41.6	11.11	11.00	11.11
Electric and electronic equipment	401.99	387.86	382.75	41.7	41.0	42.2	9.64	9.46	9.07
Transportation equipment	580.36	579.01	542.20	44.1	42.7	43.1	13.16	13.56	12.58
Instruments and related products	331.66	325.84	332.37	38.7	37.8	39.9	8.57	8.62	8.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	322.15	305.51	295.14	37.9	36.5	40.1	8.50	8.37	7.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	350.34	344.70	322.92	39.1	38.6	39.0	8.96	8.93	8.28
Food and kindred products	300.12	301.39	292.43	36.6	36.8	37.3	8.20	8.19	7.84
Apparel and other textile products	223.05	203.10	163.19	37.3	34.6	35.4	5.98	5.87	4.61
Paper and allied products	365.15	366.63	342.30	41.4	41.9	42.0	8.82	8.75	8.15
Printing and publishing	428.36	416.32	390.39	39.7	38.8	38.5	10.79	10.73	10.14
Chemicals and allied products	454.30	459.85	438.18	42.3	42.5	42.5	10.74	10.82	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	309.97	302.12	331.06	40.1	39.7	41.8	7.73	7.61	7.92

Covers an estimated 134,600 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MARCH 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
Total Initial Claims	17,283	21,206	16,519	9,412	11,731	8,960
Total Continued Claims	175,255	170,567	157,051	95,798	91,583	88,888
Total Weeks Compensated	166,551	164,624	145,475	94,573	92,478	86,581
Total Amount of Payments	$22,391,051	$22,090,395	$18,648,299	$13,089,386	$12,876,590	$11,370,004
Average Weekly Payment	$134.44	$134.19	$128.19	$138.41	$139.24	$131.32

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	213	235	261
Total Continued Claims	1,971	1,841	1,895
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	195	178	221
Total Continued Claims	1,182	1,118	1,226

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	671.4	661.5	649.5
Manufacturing	35.9	35.7	34.9
Durable Goods*	18.9	18.8	18.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.6	9.6	9.3
Nondurable Goods	17.0	16.9	16.6
Printing & publishing*	9.9	9.9	9.6
Commercial printing	4.5	4.5	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	635.5	625.8	614.6
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	55.9	52.5	51.9
Heavy construction contractors	4.0	3.4	4.4
Transportation and public utilities	19.0	18.9	18.7
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.6	10.5	10.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.6	7.4
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.2	8.2	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	174.1	172.5	171.6
Wholesale trade	33.4	32.8	32.7
Retail trade*	140.7	139.7	138.9
General merchandise stores	18.9	18.5	18.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	37.1	36.8	34.3
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.0
Credit agencies except banks	6.3	6.2	5.5
Services*	190.5	187.9	180.1
Private educational services	7.0	7.0	6.7
Total government	158.4	156.7	157.6
Total federal government	74.1	74.3	74.1
Total state & local government	84.3	82.4	83.5
Total state government	21.1	20.1	20.3
Total local government	63.2	62.3	63.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	79.0	78.4	79.3
Manufacturing	16.8	16.9	18.4
Apparel & other textile products	1.8	1.9	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other manufacturing	10.9	10.8	12.4
Nonmanufacturing	62.2	61.5	60.9
Construction	3.5	3.2	4.0
Transportation & public utilities	5.2	5.1	5.4
Railroad	1.3	1.2	1.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.1	2.2
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.5	19.4	18.7
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.6
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.1	15.9	15.6
Health services	6.5	6.5	6.6
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.7
Total government	15.3	15.3	14.6
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	1.8
Total state & local government	13.3	13.3	12.8
State government	4.7	4.6	4.6
Local government	8.6	8.7	8.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.5	117.6	113.2
Manufacturing	23.4	23.6	23.4
Food & kindred products*	8.7	9.2	8.4
Meat products	4.9	5.1	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	2.4	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	1.2	2.0
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.4	2.5	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.3	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	96.1	94.0	89.8
Construction	7.8	7.4	7.4
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	7.0	6.4
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	4.8	4.7	4.2
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade	30.6	29.7	27.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	23.4	23.0	21.6
Health services	8.1	8.0	7.6
Total government	23.0	22.8	22.5
Total federal government	6.3	6.4	5.9
Total state & local government	16.7	16.4	16.6
State government	4.5	4.3	4.6
Local government	12.2	12.1	12.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MARCH 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1986	FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	454.5	451.6	453.6
Manufacturing	50.0	50.0	54.2
Durable Goods*	17.1	17.1	19.1
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.5	3.7
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.9	4.8
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.2	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	32.9	32.9	35.1
Food & kindred products	8.6	8.7	8.9
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	3.8	5.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.5
Paper & allied products	2.7	2.6	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.4
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.1	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	404.5	401.6	399.4
Construction	19.1	17.7	18.0
Transportation & public utilities	31.0	30.9	32.8
Railroad transportation	2.4	2.5	2.7
Transp. except railroads*	10.6	10.4	11.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.3	5.3	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.0	18.0	18.6
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.1	9.5
Wholesale & retail trade	92.2	92.6	95.8
Wholesale trade*	29.1	29.5	29.2
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.2	6.4	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.8	0.9	1.0
Retail trade	63.1	63.1	66.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.2	43.6	41.5
Banking	12.6	12.9	11.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.9
Insurance carriers	11.8	11.8	10.9
Services & mining*	129.6	127.7	124.3
Health services	41.6	41.5	40.9
Legal services	5.6	5.6	5.5
Educational services	16.6	16.2	14.9
Social services	6.5	6.6	6.4
Misc. services*	5.9	6.0	5.6
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.7	2.8	2.6
Total government	89.4	89.1	87.0
Total federal government	15.9	15.9	15.6
Total state & local government	73.5	73.2	71.4
Total state government	37.2	37.2	35.0
Total local government	36.3	36.0	36.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

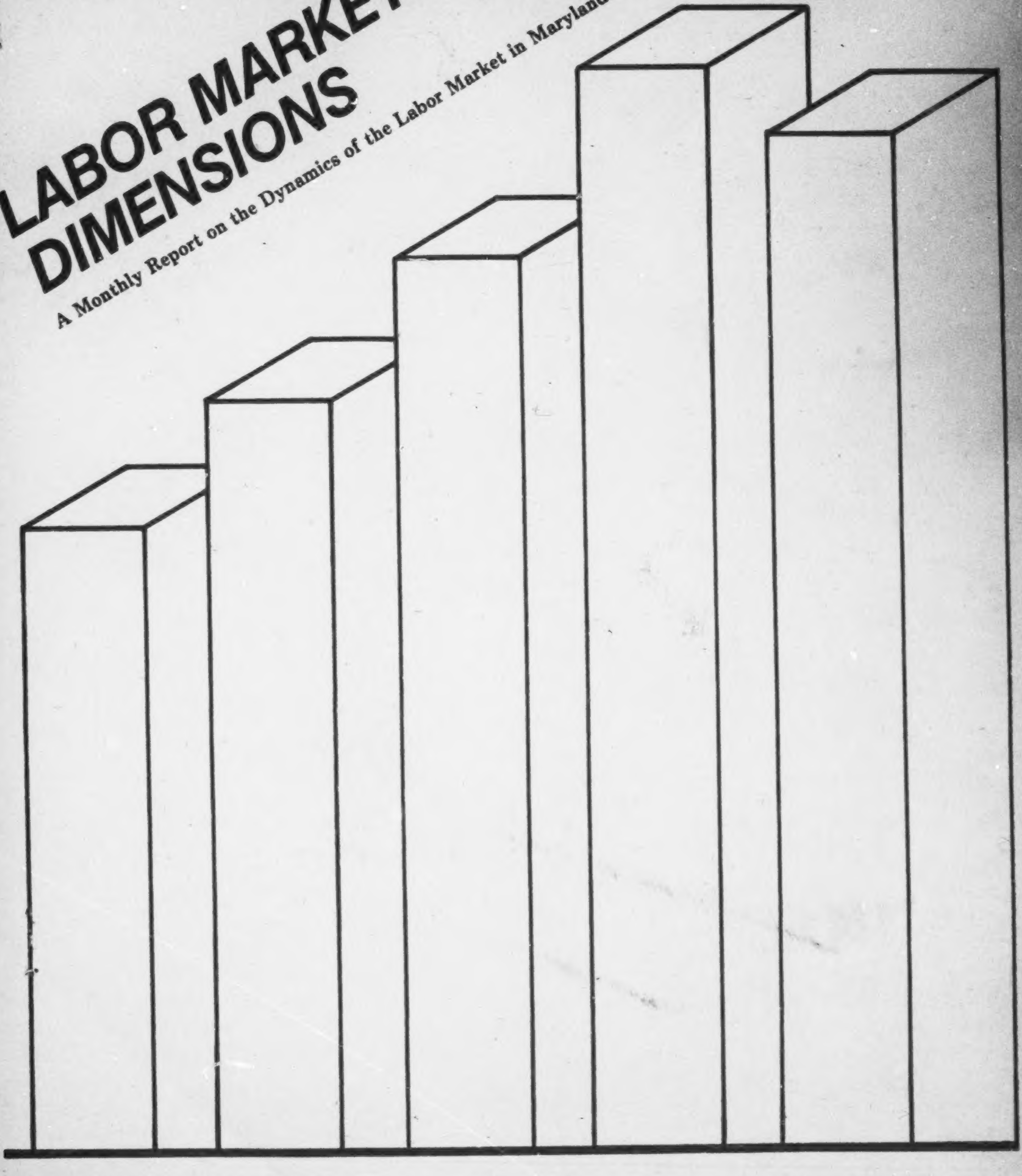
*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

7/3/86 APRIL, 1986 S3616-1

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASED DURING APRIL TO 4.0 PERCENT

Maryland's unemployment rate registered a slightly larger than normal seasonal decrease, falling from 4.5 percent in March to 4.0 percent in April. Last April the rate decreased by a lesser 0.4 percentage points. Unemployment is expected to drop below 4 percent in May, breaking that barrier for the first time since May, 1974. This April's rate marked the lowest April rate since 1973 and the lowest rate for any month since May, 1974. Unemployment has fallen substantially from its 1986 peak of 5.1 percent in February. The rate in April, 1985 was 4.5 percent.

EMPLOYMENT REACHED NEW RECORD

Employment hit a new all-time record this April of an estimated 2,189,863 persons. While the civilian labor force had seen higher levels, its total for this April of 2,281,456 marked the highest April on record. The unemployment volume of 91,593 was the lowest for an April since 1974 and the lowest for any month since October, 1974. Unemployment peaked at 199,546 persons in January, 1982. This April's volume amounted to only 46 percent of that high.

LABOR FORCE EXPANSION ABNORMALLY SIZABLE

Between March and April, 1986, the labor force increased by an estimated 31,800 persons. This marked the largest April expansion since a boom period in 1978. Employment gains swamped unemployment declines, as more persons entered the labor force and rapidly found employment. Unemployment fell by 9,644 persons while employment soared by 41,444. Jobs increased in construction, local government, eating and drinking places, hotels, amusement and recreation, food stores, real estate, building materials and garden supplies stores, agribusiness, and in social, business, and health services. Limited layoffs were recorded in communication equipment manufacturing, private education, and federal government. Persons filing claims for unemployment insurance declined during April, as did unemployed entrants to the labor force. Claimants represented 41.7 percent of the total April unemployment.

During April, 1985, the gains in the labor force and employment and the losses in unemployment were much less extensive than this April. Between April of 1985 and 1986, the labor force swelled by an estimated 49,312 persons, with employment increases of 58,967 overwhelming unemployment decreases of 9,655.

MARYLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT BELOW U.S. RATE

Maryland's unemployment rate remained substantially below the national rate, the April gap amounting to a full 3 percentage points. At 7.0 percent for April, the U.S. rate was down by 0.5 from March, equaling Maryland's decline. However, it was down by only 0.1 from last April's rate of 7.1 percent.

In March, only Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 3.8 percent in New Hampshire to 13.1 percent in Louisiana. Normally, West Virginia has the highest unemployment. In 1985 Maryland ranked 49th among the states with only Massachusetts and New Hampshire having lower unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT FELL TO 2.1 PERCENT IN HOWARD AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

Unemployment rates decreased in all Maryland counties between March and April, except in Montgomery and Prince George's counties where the rates remained unchanged. April unemployment rates ranged from 2.1 percent in Howard and Montgomery counties to 10.9 percent in Garrett, as Garrett replaced Somerset as the county with the highest rate. The April rate exceeded 10 percent only in Somerset and Garrett counties. Rates were below 3 percent in Howard, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot counties.

RATES LOWEST IN WASHINGTON, D.C. SUBURBS

Maryland's area with the highest unemployment rate was Western Maryland, where unemployment dropped from 9.1 in March to 7.6 percent in April. Unemployment in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore fell from 6.8 to 5.3 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the rate declined from 5.2 to 4.7 percent. For March, 165 out of 220 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. Baltimore City's rate decreased from 6.8 to 6.4 percent. The suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area enjoyed the lowest unemployment statewide, as the rate dipped from 2.7 to 2.5 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

EMPLOYMENT INCREASED MORE RAPIDLY THIS APRIL THAN A YEAR AGO

With spring hiring well underway, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 22,800 jobs during March and by 21,300 during April. A new record of 1,913,400 jobs was reached for the month of April. This year's spring expansion was running behind its pace in 1985, when the hiring totaled a greater 33,800 jobs in March and a lesser 19,300 in April.

Seasonal hiring boosted TRADE employment by an estimated 7,100 jobs between March and April. Most of the activity was observed in building materials and garden supplies, food stores, and eating and drinking places. This followed the hiring of 5,600 during March. Last year the total hiring over that two-month period was equivalent.

Extensive seasonal hiring, especially among heavy construction contractors, expanded CONSTRUCTION employment by 6,900 jobs during April, after increases totaling 6,200 jobs during March. The total gain of 13,100 jobs during those two months exceeded the hiring of 12,700 during that period in 1985.

SERVICES employment swelled by 6,700 jobs during April with seasonal hiring in hotels and lodging places, and in business, amusement and recreation, health, social, and agricultural services. There were scattered layoffs of 500 in private education. Since January, services had swelled by 17,100 jobs. Between January and April, 1985, a lesser 15,900 jobs were added, including a slower hiring of 5,400 during April.

Also during this April, seasonal hiring increased in finance, insurance, and real estate by 1,000 jobs, primarily in real estate. In local government, employment rose by 500 jobs, as scattered hiring outnumbered layoffs. Last April, layoffs in public education caused local government to drop by 1,300 jobs. Scattered layoffs during this April dropped employment by a minor 400 jobs in federal government. A year ago, federal government increased by 1,800 jobs, with hiring in defense and post offices outnumbering layoffs elsewhere.

After dropping 6,400 jobs between November, 1985 and February, 1986, MANUFACTURING inched up by 300 jobs during March then decreased by 500 during April. Last April, 900 jobs were added in manufacturing, with hiring of 600 in food processing and 500 in electric and electronic equipment. This April, 300 jobs were added in food processing and 200 in stone, clay, and glass products. Meanwhile, communication equipment lost 400 jobs and apparel and textiles 200.

EMPLOYMENT UP OVER A YEAR AGO BY 45,000 JOBS

April's employment total exceeded its level a year ago by 45,000 jobs. The gains were confined to nonmanufacturing industries. Services grew by 22,200 jobs from last April, trade by 11,700, finance/insurance/real estate by 7,600, construction by 7,400, state and local government by 5,500, and transportation by 1,000. Meanwhile, manufacturing lost 9,900 jobs over the year. No manufacturing category could be classified as a growth industry. The major declining industries included primary metals, down by 2,800 jobs since last April; nonelectrical machinery, down by 2,600; apparel and textiles, down by 1,700; and electric and electronic equipment, down by 1,500.

Hours and Earnings

AVERAGE weekly earnings among production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $7.66 between March and April to $403.00. Average workweeks decreased by 0.4 hours to 40.3, while average hourly earnings decreased by 9 cents to $10.00. Workweeks lengthened in stone, clay, and glass products and instruments. Nine industries showed significant declines in hourly earnings, mainly due to less overtime and lower incentive pay. Largest was the decline by 54 cents in hourly pay for the primary metals industry. Five industries, on the other hand, recorded higher hourly earnings. Workweeks ranged in April from 35.6 hours in food processing and apparel/textiles to 47.4 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.27 in apparel and textiles to $14.28 in primary metals. Since April, 1985, average workweeks had increased by 0.4 hours, while average weekly earnings had increased by $17.57 or 4.6 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

INITIAL claims for unemployment insurance filed during April were up 1.6 percent from March's total. Layoffs in the food processing industry were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were down 11.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 14.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 15.9 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased 1.9 percent to $131.88.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 43.7 percent and continued claims declined 2.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers increased 9.7 percent and continued claims rose 3.8 percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined less than one percent. Continued claims decreased 7.5 percent, weeks compensated declined 9.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 10.6 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 1.5 percent to $136.33.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all consumer goods and services decreased by 0.2 percent between March and April to 325.3. Prices had been inflated by 1.6 percent since April, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.53. Indexed at 308.5 for April, prices of food and beverages had risen by 0.2 percent over the month and by 2.3 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home, indexed at 304.2 for April, were down by 0.3 percent from March but up by 1.4 percent from last April.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised monthly and annual estimates for 1983 and 1984 for Maryland's areas and counties.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics (ZEUS), 1984 and 1985 annual averages by census tracts and minor civil divisions (election districts).

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

APRIL, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL '85
MARYLAND	2,281,456	2,249,656	2,189,863	2,148,419	91,593	101,237	4.0	4.5	4.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,109,967	1,095,826	1,057,558	1,038,787	52,409	57,039	4.7	5.2	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	384,542	379,305	359,748	353,363	24,794	25,942	6.4	6.8	6.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	189,389	186,829	183,243	179,991	6,146	6,838	3.2	3.7	3.7
BALTIMORE	331,623	327,181	317,108	311,479	14,515	15,702	4.4	4.8	4.9
CARROLL	51,059	50,889	49,364	48,487	1,695	2,402	3.3	4.7	3.9
HARFORD	74,378	73,828	71,111	69,849	3,267	3,979	4.4	5.4	5.9
HOWARD	65,317	64,305	63,935	62,800	1,382	1,505	2.1	2.3	2.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,659	13,489	13,049	12,818	610	671	4.5	5.0	4.9
D. C. AREA	889,704	878,784	867,535	855,408	22,169	23,376	2.5	2.7	2.8
CALVERT	22,782	22,603	22,055	21,747	727	856	3.2	3.8	3.6
CHARLES	47,030	46,496	45,939	45,297	1,091	1,199	2.3	2.6	2.4
FREDERICK	71,485	71,322	69,656	68,682	1,829	2,640	2.6	3.7	3.2
MONTGOMERY	357,842	353,125	350,470	245,571	7,372	7,554	2.1	2.1	2.3
PRINCE GEORGE'S	390,564	385,237	379,414	374,110	11,150	11,127	2.9	2.9	3.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	94,512	93,171	87,362	84,676	7,150	8,495	7.6	9.1	8.7
ALLEGANY	31,034	30,576	28,407	27,442	2,627	3,134	8.5	10.2	9.4
GARRETT	11,596	11,501	10,336	10,113	1,260	1,388	10.9	12.1	12.7
WASHINGTON	51,882	51,094	48,619	47,121	3,263	3,973	6.3	7.8	7.4
BALANCE OF STATE	187,276	181,874	177,410	169,547	9,866	12,327	5.3	6.8	6.3
CAROLINE	12,685	12,278	12,000	11,436	685	842	5.4	6.9	6.4
CECIL	33,317	33,417	31,409	31,153	1,908	2,264	5.7	6.8	5.6
DORCHESTER	16,970	16,850	15,623	14,983	1,347	1,867	7.9	11.1	10.4
KENT	8,832	8,666	8,430	7,985	402	681	4.6	7.9	5.4
ST. MARY'S	32,171	31,322	31,128	30,051	1,043	1,271	3.2	4.1	3.5
SOMERSET	10,907	10,225	9,793	8,924	1,114	1,301	10.2	12.7	13.1
TALBOT	16,027	15,196	15,639	14,744	388	452	2.4	3.0	3.4
WICOMICO	37,918	37,497	36,179	35,588	1,739	1,909	4.6	5.1	5.9
WORCESTER	18,449	16,423	17,209	14,683	1,240	1,740	6.7	10.6	7.7
UNITED STATES[2]	116,317,000	116,309,000	108,201,000	107,643,000	8,115,000	8,667,000	7.0	7.5	7.1

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

I

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1913.4	1892.1	1868.4	1032.0	1021.8	1018 [illegible]
Manufacturing	209.0	209.5	218.9	131.1	131.7	14[illegible]
Durable Goods	109.5	109.9	117.2	74.4	74.8	81.8
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.9	3.6	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.9	1.9	1.7	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.3	3.3	3.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.0	6.8	6.8	4.4	4.3	4.6
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.5	4.2	4.4	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.6	12.5	12.5	15.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.0	11.0	12.5
Fabricated metal products	8.3	8.2	8.5	5.7	5.7	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	16.1	16.2	18.7	9.7	9.8	11.2
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.5	39.0	40.0	26.6	27.0	27.7
Communication equipment	27.3	27.7	27.5	20.3	20.5	20.4
Transportation equipment	13.6	13.7	14.3	9.5	9.6	10.5
Ship and boat building and repair	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	2.1
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	1.9	2.0	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.5	99.6	101.7	56.7	56.9	59.8
Food and kindred products	26.2	25.9	27.0	12.5	12.5	13.9
Meat products	6.0	6.1	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	3.0	*	*	*
Beverages	5.0	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.8	11.0	12.5	6.5	6.7	8.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.7	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.4
Printing and publishing	27.7	27.8	27.3	14.3	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.4	6.3	*	*	*
Books	2.9	2.9	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.0	10.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	13.0	12.9	12.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	9.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Misc. plastic products	6.3	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.0	3.8
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.1	2.1	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]

(in thousands)
APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85
Nonmanufacturing	1704.4	1682.6	1649.5	900.9	890.1	877.1
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	133.1	126.2	125.7	65.7	61.7	60.0
Heavy construction contractors	17.2	13.3	15.4	9.0	7.5	8.4
Transportation and public utilities	89.4	89.4	89.5	56.4	56.7	58.4
Railroad transportation	6.1	6.1	7.3	4.5	4.6	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	43.9	43.9	42.9	25.1	25.2	26.1
Trucking & warehousing	25.2	25.1	24.2	11.8	11.8	12.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.4	39.4	39.3	26.8	26.9	27.0
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.7	24.8	24.5	17.0	17.1	17.0
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.7	14.6	14.8	9.8	9.8	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	476.0	468.9	464.3	244.4	241.3	242.8
Wholesale trade	103.6	103.5	102.3	60.1	60.3	59.9
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.5	13.5	13.5
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.9	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	372.4	365.4	362.0	184.3	181.0	182.9
General merchandise stores	43.6	43.7	43.9	20.2	20.3	20.1
Department stores	37.9	38.1	38.2	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	5.2	5.3	8.0	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	115.2	114.2	107.6	69.8	69.6	65.6
Banking	27.0	27.0	25.6	16.7	16.9	15.9
Commercial & stock savings banks	24.9	24.9	23.6	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.2	17.2	16.1	9.7	9.9	9.6
Savings & loan associations	8.9	8.7	8.4	4.7	4.6	4.6
Insurance carriers	24.3	24.2	22.0	18.7	18.6	16.6
Services	488.1	481.4	465.9	257.3	254.2	245.4
Health services	125.2	124.7	120.5	75.0	74.5	72.1
Private hospitals	62.7	62.7	61.9	41.0	40.9	40.3
Private educational services	30.4	30.9	28.5	21.9	22.3	20.9
Elementary & secondary schools	9.9	10.1	9.8	6.2	6.3	6.2
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	17.5	17.9	16.1	14.4	14.8	13.6
Miscellaneous services	40.1	40.1	37.8	18.3	18.1	17.2
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.7	7.6	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.1
Total government	400.8	400.8	394.8	207.1	206.4	204.7
Total federal government	138.1	138.5	137.6	55.2	55.3	54.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.6	48.7	48.2	19.9	19.9	19.7
U. S. Postal service	16.2	16.2	15.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Other federal government	73.3	73.6	74.4	27.4	27.5	27.2
Total state and local government	262.7	262.3	257.2	151.9	151.1	150.0
Total state government	92.3	92.4	90.5	64.5	64.5	63.0
State hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.6	8.7	8.8	8.7
Public universities & colleges	30.1	30.3	30.1	11.3	11.4	11.0
Other state government	50.5	50.4	48.8	44.5	44.3	43.3
Total local government	170.4	169.9	166.7	87.4	86.6	87.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	104.6	104.4	102.0	51.9	51.2	51.3
Non-education	65.8	65.5	64.7	35.5	35.4	35.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

(jobs counted by place of work)

APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	MARCH-APRIL, 1986	APRIL '85-APRIL, '86
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+21,300	+45,000
Manufacturing	-500	-9,900
Durable goods	-400	-7,700
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+300
Furniture & fixtures	0	-300
Stone, clay & glass prod.	+200	+200
Primary metal industries	0	-2,800
Fabricated metal prod.	+100	-200
Machinery exc. electrical	-100	-2,600
Elec. & electronic equip.	-500	-1,500
Transportation equip.	-100	-700
Instru. & related prod.	+100	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	-200
Nondurable goods	-100	-2,200
Food & kindred prod.	+300	-800
Textile mill prod.	0	-100
Apparel & textile prod.	-200	-1,700
Paper & allied prod.	-100	-400
Printing & publishing	-100	+400
Chemicals & allied prod.	+100	+300
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	-100	+100
Other nondurable goods	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	+21,800	+54,900
Mining	+100	+100
Construction	+6,900	+7,400
Transportation & public util.	0	-100
Railroad transportation	0	-1,200
Transp. exc. railroads	0	+1,000
Communications & public util.	0	+100
Trade	+7,100	+11,700
Wholesale trade	+100	+1,300
Retail trade	+7,000	+10,400
Finance, insurance & real estate	+1,000	+7,600
Services	+6,700	+22,200
Government	0	+6,000
Federal government	-400	+500
State government	-100	+1,800
Local government	+500	+3,700

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
APRIL 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85	APR. '86	MAR. '86	APR. '85
MANUFACTURING	$403.00	$410.66	$385.43	40.3	40.7	39.9	$10.00	$10.09	$ 9.66
DURABLE GOODS	458.39	469.69	444.88	41.9	42.2	41.5	10.94	11.13	10.72
Lumber and wood products	297.01	288.86	278.66	40.3	40.8	41.1	7.37	7.08	6.78
Furniture and fixtures	281.64	304.14	296.56	38.9	41.1	39.7	7.24	7.40	7.47
Stone, clay and glass products	431.34	416.03	423.56	47.4	44.4	45.3	9.10	9.37	9.35
Primary metal industries	578.34	641.71	588.83	40.5	43.3	42.7	14.28	14.82	13.79
Fabricated metal products	391.11	392.28	382.30	42.1	42.0	41.6	9.29	9.34	9.19
Machinery except electrical	454.66	450.77	468.84	40.2	40.5	42.2	11.31	11.13	11.11
Electric and electronic equipment	395.20	398.35	356.40	41.6	41.8	39.6	9.50	9.53	9.00
Transportation equipment	605.70	617.22	556.85	44.8	44.5	41.9	13.52	13.87	13.29
Instruments and related products	335.07	330.50	326.02	39.7	38.7	38.4	8.44	8.54	8.49
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	321.29	320.35	254.54	37.1	37.6	35.5	8.66	8.52	7.17
NONDURABLE GOODS	347.53	350.73	324.78	38.7	39.1	38.3	8.98	8.97	8.48
Food and kindred products	294.06	300.12	283.68	35.6	36.6	36.0	8.26	8.20	7.88
Apparel and other textile products	223.21	217.54	170.92	35.6	36.5	34.6	6.27	5.96	4.94
Paper and allied products	360.32	365.56	358.70	41.8	41.4	42.2	8.62	8.83	8.50
Printing and publishing	424.39	425.19	400.52	39.7	39.7	38.0	10.69	10.71	10.54
Chemicals and allied products	458.47	464.28	430.31	42.1	42.4	41.9	10.89	10.95	10.27
Rubber and misc. plastic products	308.25	310.37	324.95	40.4	40.1	41.5	7.63	7.74	7.83

Covers an estimated 135,100 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
APRIL 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
Total Initial Claims	17,560	17,283	19,570	9,396	9,412	10,750
Total Continued Claims	154,415	175,255	147,741	88,611	95,798	83,880
Total Weeks Compensated	142,778	166,551	134,428	85,875	94,573	80,409
Total Amount of Payments	$18,829,064	$22,391,051	$17,038,861	$11,707,034	$13,089,386	$10,424,273
Average Weekly Payment	$131.88	$134.44	$126.75	$136.33	$138.41	$129.64

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	306	213	230
Total Continued Claims	1,915	1,971	1,767
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	214	195	169
Total Continued Claims	1,227	1,182	1,268

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	676.1	671.4	651.8
Manufacturing	35.6	35.9	34.9
Durable Goods*	18.7	18.9	18.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.4	9.5	9.4
Nondurable Goods	16.9	17.0	16.5
Printing & publishing*	9.8	9.9	9.6
Commercial printing	4.5	4.5	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	640.5	635.5	616.9
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	57.1	55.5	53.6
Heavy construction contractors	5.8	3.9	5.2
Transportation and public utilities	19.3	19.0	18.7
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.8	10.6	10.1
Trucking and warehousing	7.7	7.6	7.4
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.3	8.2	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	176.2	174.8	170.4
Wholesale trade	33.7	33.4	32.7
Retail trade*	142.5	141.4	137.7
General merchandise stores	18.6	18.7	18.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	37.6	37.1	35.0
Banking	7.4	7.4	7.1
Credit agencies except banks	6.5	6.3	5.6
Services*	192.5	190.4	182.6
Private educational services	6.9	7.0	6.6
Total government	157.3	158.2	156.1
Total federal government	73.7	73.9	74.8
Total state & local government	83.6	84.3	81.3
Total state government	20.9	21.2	19.9
Total local government	62.7	63.1	61.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.7	78.8	80.0
Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	18.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.4	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	10.8	10.9	12.2
Nonmanufacturing	63.9	62.0	62.0
Construction	4.0	3.4	4.5
Transportation & public utilities	5.2	5.2	5.5
Railroad	1.2	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.1	2.2
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	19.8	19.4	18.9
General merchandise stores	2.7	2.5	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.7	2.6	2.7
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.7	16.1	15.6
Health services	6.5	6.5	6.4
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total government	15.5	15.3	14.8
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	1.9
Total state & local government	13.5	13.3	12.9
State government	4.7	4.7	4.6
Local government	8.8	8.6	8.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	125.1	119.9	118.0
Manufacturing	23.8	23.5	23.7
Food & kindred products*	9.0	8.7	8.8
Meat products	4.8	4.9	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.1	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.3	1.3	1.7
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.5	2.5	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.6	7.6	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	101.3	96.4	94.3
Construction	9.0	7.7	7.7
Transportation & public utilities	7.4	7.2	6.5
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	5.1	4.9	4.2
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	32.6	30.7	30.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.3	4.2	4.1
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	25.1	23.6	22.7
Health services	8.1	8.1	7.7
Total government	22.9	23.0	23.0
Total federal government	6.3	6.3	6.1
Total state & local government	16.6	16.7	16.9
State government	4.5	4.5	4.7
Local government	12.1	12.2	12.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
APRIL 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	457.8	455.2	456.8
Manufacturing	49.8	50.1	54.7
Durable Goods*	16.9	17.2	19.4
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.5	3.8
Fabricated metal products	1.9	2.0	2.0
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.9	4.7
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.3	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	32.9	32.9	35.3
Food & kindred products	8.7	8.6	9.0
Apparel & other textile products*	3.7	4.0	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.3	1.5
Paper & allied products	2.6	2.6	2.9
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.6
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	408.0	405.1	402.1
Construction	20.1	19.1	18.9
Transportation & public utilities	31.1	31.0	32.5
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.4	2.8
Transp. except railroads*	10.6	10.6	11.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.3	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.0	18.0	18.3
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale & retail trade	92.8	92.4	96.3
Wholesale trade*	28.9	29.2	29.3
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.2	6.3	6.2
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	0.8	1.0
Retail trade	63.9	63.2	67.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.8	43.5	41.8
Banking	12.5	12.6	12.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.8	5.7	5.8
Insurance carriers	12.0	12.0	11.0
Services & mining*	130.5	129.5	125.6
Health services	41.8	41.6	40.4
Legal services	5.5	5.6	5.3
Educational services	16.2	16.6	15.3
Social services	6.9	6.5	6.4
Misc. services*	5.8	5.9	5.6
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total government	89.7	89.6	87.0
Total federal government	15.9	15.9	15.5
Total state & local government	73.8	73.7	71.5
Total state government	37.5	37.4	34.9
Total local government	36.3	36.3	36.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

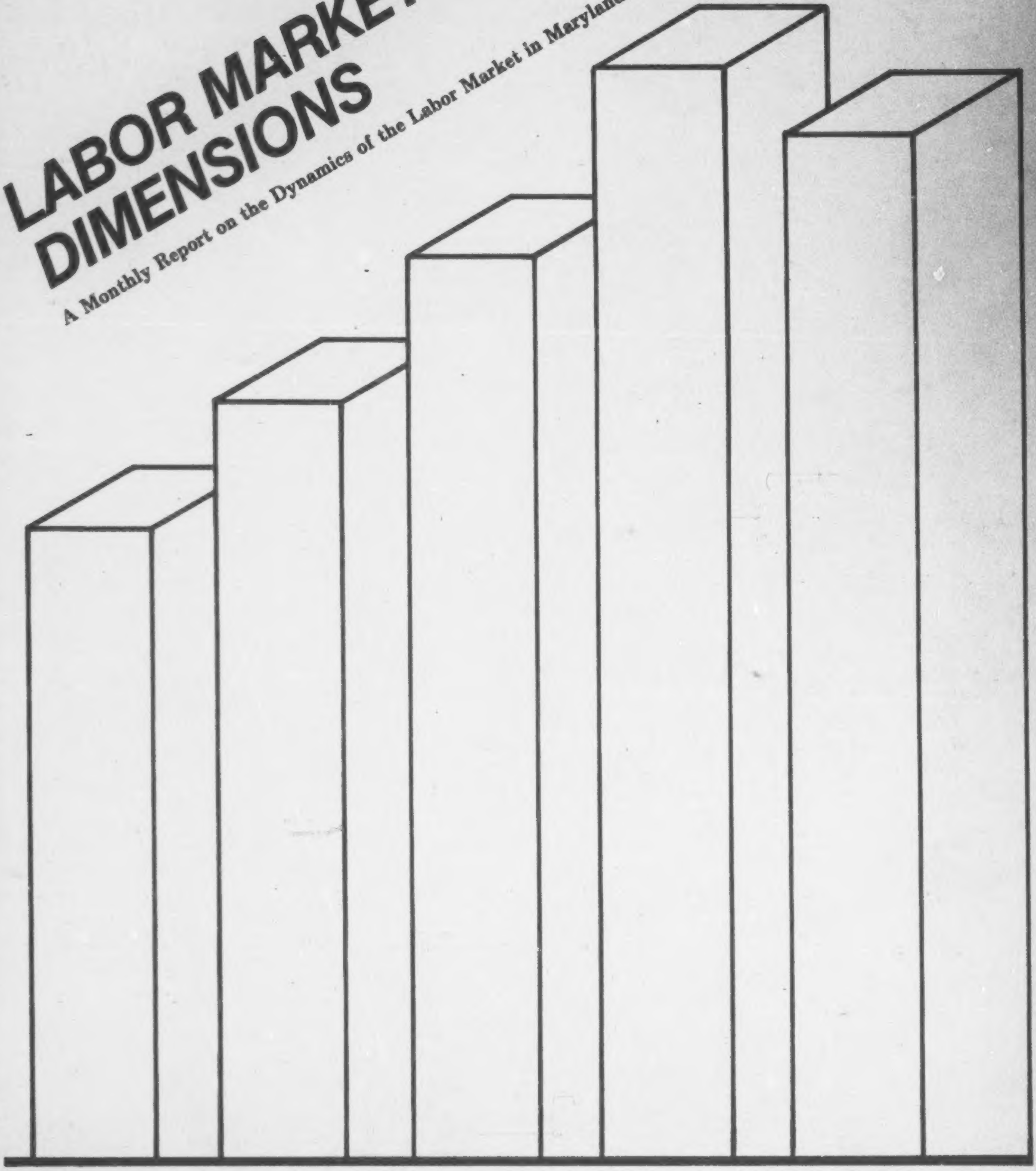
8/11/86

S3616-1A

MAY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment below 4 percent for first time since 1974

Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 4.0 percent in April to 3.7 percent in May, registering a normal seasonal decrease. Not only was this the lowest May rate since being equaled in 1974, it was the first time since May, 1974 that unemployment dropped below 4 percent. Nationally, unemployment remained stubbornly high, holding to its April level of 7.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted). While the state's rate had decreased from its rate last May of 4.2 percent, the national rate was unchanged.

For 41 consecutive months, Maryland's unemployment rate has been lower than for the same month a year ago. After three and one-half years, the state's labor market is still in recovery, with no downturn in sight. Since this February, the rate fell from 5.1 to 3.7 percent, maintaining the pace of seasonal improvement observed last spring. Unemployment is expected to increase during June, as students and summer workers enter the labor market.

Labor force and employment at record levels

Reaching new record levels during May, Maryland's civilian labor force was estimated at 2,314,646 persons and employment at 2,228,264. Unemployment totaled 86,382, representing only 43 percent of the peak reached in January, 1982 of 199,546 persons. Since May, 1985, the labor force increased by 67,507 persons, with employment up by 75,862 and unemployment down by 8,355.

Students and summer workers entered labor force

The labor force swelled by an estimated 33,463 persons between April and May, boosted by students and summer workers. Employment increased by 38,157, while unemployment decreased by 4,694 persons. Hiring was noted in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, agribusiness, amusement and recreation services, fabricated metals manufacturing, trucking, building materials and garden supplies stores, real estate, business services, and local government. Meanwhile, layoffs were registered at private colleges and universities and in federal government.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased during May, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force were on the rise. Claims decreased in the industries of construction, food processing, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing, trucking, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and business and health services. Only in rubber and plastics manufacturing did claims increase notably. The greatest numbers of claims filed during May were from the industries of construction, food processing, wholesale trade, business services, and government.

In April, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland--Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Unemployment ranged from 3.4 percent in New Hampshire to 13.2 percent in Louisiana.

Unemployment at 1.9 percent in Montgomery County

Unemployment actually dropped below 2 percent in one Maryland county during May, as Montgomery County's rate fell to 1.9 percent. Rates below 3 percent were registered in Carroll, Howard, Talbot, and all five of the Washington, D.C. suburban counties. No county registered unemployment above 10 percent. Highest was the rate of 9.6 percent in Somerset County.

Between April and May, unemployment rates fell in 15 counties. The rate decreased substantially in Allegany, Garrett, and Worcester counties. Baltimore City's rate dropped from 6.5 to 5.9 percent. Unemployment increased over the month in Queen Anne's, Caroline, Cecil, and Wicomico counties. Wicomico County's rate jumped from 4.5

to 6.2 percent. Rates remained at April's level in Frederick, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Talbot counties.

While unemployment was highest in Western Maryland during May, the area's rate decreased from 7.4 percent in April to 6.4 percent. Unemployment on the Eastern Shore and St. Mary's County remained at April's level of 5.2 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the rate decreased from 4.7 to 4.3 percent. For April, 187 out of 240 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. area declined from 2.5 to 2.4 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment hit new record in May

Nonagricultural payroll employment hit a new record in May of 1,932,100 jobs. Between February and May, jobs increased by 62,800, with 18,400 of the hiring coming in May. Last spring the seasonal hiring was more extensive. An estimated 76,800 jobs were added between February and May, including 23,700 gained during May, 1985. Employment this May was significantly higher than its level a year ago, rising above last May's total by 40,000 jobs.

With extensive seasonal hiring, TRADE expanded in employment by 8,800 jobs during May, contributing to the gain of 20,200 jobs since February. The May expansion was concentrated in retail trade. Rapid hiring was seen at eating and drinking places, along with other gains in building materials and garden supplies stores, auto dealers and service stations, and miscellaneous retail. Between February and May, 1985, a larger seasonal increase of 21,300 jobs was noted, but a slightly smaller gain of 8,600 in May alone.

The SERVICES industry also engaged in sizable hiring during this May, swelling by 5,500 jobs. Extensive hiring was noted in hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, and agricultural services. Meanwhile, seasonal layoffs were seen at private colleges and universities. Since January, services had swelled by 22,800 jobs, slower than the seasonal advance of 23,400-jobs during 1985. During last May, services increased by a faster 7,500 jobs than that experienced this May.

Seasonal hiring and more business, especially among special trade contractors, boosted CONSTRUCTION employment by 3,200 jobs. Since this February, construction had risen by 17,100 jobs, equalling the increase registered during those three months in 1985.

Finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 1,000 jobs during this May, with scattered seasonal hiring in real estate, banking, and insurance. More business in trucking and warehousing led to a gain of 600 jobs in the transportation industry. Government increased by a minor 300 jobs during May. While 600 jobs were lost in federal government and 200 in state, local government expanded by 1,100 jobs. Last May, federal government increased by 1,000 jobs, state government showed no change, and local government rose by 600 jobs.

Since May, 1985, nonmanufacturing industries had greatly increased in employment. Services added 20,400 jobs, trade 10,600, finance/insurance/real estate 7,400, construction 7,000, state and local government 5,700, and transportation 1,200. However, federal government was lower by 1,100 jobs.

The only negative note in Maryland's labor market this May was the loss of 1,000 MANUFACTURING jobs. Since December, 1985, manufacturing had dropped by 6,000 jobs, and since May, 1985, it had lost 9,900 jobs. No manufacturing industry can now be considered a growth industry. The major declining industries included primary metals, down by 2,600 jobs over the year; nonelectrical machinery, down by 2,300; electric and electronic equipment, down by 1,800; apparel and textiles, down by 1,300; and food processing, down by 1,100. During this May, 300 jobs each were lost in paper products and rubber/plastics products, while 200 jobs each were lost in electric/electronic equipment and nonelectrical machinery. Meanwhile, 400 jobs were gained by fabricated metals, with hiring in fabricated structural metals.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, the total of 1,041,400 jobs for May represented 53.9 percent of employment statewide. The area's employment was up by 9,600 jobs over the month and by 13,500 over the year.

Hours and Earnings

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.60 between April and May to $400.20. Average workweeks were shortened by 0.1 hour to 40.1, while average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents to $9.98.

Workweeks decreased only in primary metals and electric/electronic equipment, while lengthening in stone/clay/glass products, nonelectrical machinery, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Hourly earnings decreased in eight industries, but increased in five. Earnings fell with lower incentive pay, less overtime, and hiring of lower paid workers. Workweeks ranged during May from 35.2 hours in apparel and textiles to 48.5 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.99 in apparel and textiles to $14.14 in primary metals. Since May, 1985, average workweeks had lengthened slightly by 0.2 hours, while weekly earnings had increased by $16.76 or 4.4 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

INITIAL claims were down 10.9 percent from April's count because of seasonal recalls in the construction and the amusement and recreation services industries. Layoffs were reported in the food processing and leather products industries. Continued claims filed decreased 20.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 23.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 23.6 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to $131.23.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 4.9 percent and continued claims decreased 13.5 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers decreased 17.8 percent and continued claims declined 19.1 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 15.9 percent, continued claims decreased 21.1 percent, weeks compensated were down 22.9 percent, and the amount of payments declined 23.6 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to $135.19.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items increased by 0.3 percent between April and May to 326.3. Since May, 1985, consumer prices were inflated by 1.6 percent. This compared to an inflation rate for 1985 of a greater 3.8 percent. The May index meant that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.63, having increased in price by 326.3 percent. Indexed at 309.4 in May, national prices of food and beverages were up by 0.3 percent over the month and 2.8 percent over the year.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, prices of all consumer items, indexed at 329.1 for May, were down by 0.6 percent since March and up by 1.9 percent since May, 1985. Prices of food and beverages, at 312.3, were down by 0.2 percent from March but up by 3.2 percent from a year ago.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised monthly and annual average estimates for areas and counties for 1981 and 1982.

Employment and Unemployment Watch--1970-1985 Annual Averages for the United States, Maryland, and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, 1978-1985 annual averages, narrative and tables for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and Balance of State.

Directory of Research and Analysis Publication .

High Tech Occupations in Maryland.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MAY, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '85
MARYLAND	2,314,646	2,281,183	2,228,264	2,190,107	86,382	91,076	3.7	4.0	4.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,123,420	1,109,491	1,074,609	1,057,249	48,811	52,242	4.3	4.7	5.0
BALTIMORE CITY	388,538	384,516	365,549	359,643	22,989	24,873	5.9	6.5	6.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	191,920	189,286	186,198	183,190	5,722	6,096	3.0	3.2	3.5
BALTIMORE	335,632	331,417	322,220	317,015	13,412	14,402	4.0	4.3	4.8
CARROLL	51,662	51,006	50,160	49,349	1,502	1,657	2.9	3.2	3.1
HARFORD	75,413	74,272	72,258	71,090	3,155	3,182	4.2	4.3	4.6
HOWARD	66,371	65,346	64,965	63,916	1,406	1,430	2.1	2.2	2.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,885	13,647	13,260	13,045	625	602	4.5	4.4	4.3
D. C. AREA	901,592	890,785	880,134	868,673	21,458	22,112	2.4	2.5	2.6
CALVERT	23,031	22,808	22,376	22,084	655	724	2.8	3.2	3.1
CHARLES	47,618	47,078	46,607	46,000	1,011	1,078	2.1	2.3	2.3
FREDERICK	72,489	71,572	70,668	69,747	1,821	1,825	2.5	2.5	2.7
MONTGOMERY	362,606	358,304	355,560	350,930	7,046	7,374	1.9	2.1	2.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	395,849	391,022	384,924	379,912	10,925	11,110	2.8	2.8	3.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	95,327	94,378	89,227	87,350	6,100	7,028	6.4	7.4	7.6
ALLEGANY	31,489	31,004	29,228	28,414	2,261	2,590	7.2	8.4	8.2
GARRETT	11,613	11,561	10,590	10,335	1,023	1,226	8.8	10.6	9.3
WASHINGTON	52,225	51,813	49,409	48,601	2,816	3,212	5.4	6.2	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE	194,305	186,530	184,293	176,836	10,012	9,694	5.2	5.2	5.3
CAROLINE	12,825	12,627	12,106	11,950	719	677	5.6	5.4	5.4
CECIL	33,993	33,270	32,018	31,407	1,975	1,863	5.8	5.6	4.4
DORCHESTER	17,411	16,884	16,175	15,560	1,236	1,324	7.1	7.8	9.2
KENT	9,141	8,789	8,820	8,400	321	389	3.5	4.4	4.2
ST. MARY'S	33,325	32,041	32,264	31,007	1,061	1,034	3.2	3.2	3.3
SOMERSET	11,287	10,841	10,208	9,750	1,079	1,091	9.6	10.1	11.0
TALBOT	16,240	15,959	15,854	15,581	386	378	2.4	2.4	3.0
WICOMICO	39,336	37,749	36,902	36,034	2,434	1,715	6.2	4.5	5.8
WORCESTER	20,747	18,370	19,946	17,147	801	1,223	3.9	6.7	4.8
UNITED STATES[2]	117,199,000	116,317,000	109,041,000	108,201,000	8,158,000	8,115,000	7.0	7.0	7.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

REVISED JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
MARYLAND	2,220,404	2,225,517	2,249,704	2,110,698	2,112,848	2,148,419	109,706	112,669	101,285	4.9	5.1	4.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,085,562	1,087,798	1,095,853	1,023,883	1,024,119	1,038,787	61,679	63,679	57,066	5.7	5.9	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	375,966	376,564	379,317	348,293	348,374	353,363	27,673	28,190	25,954	7.4	7.5	6.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,744	185,123	186,832	177,408	177,449	179,991	7,336	7,674	6,841	4.0	4.1	3.7
BALTIMORE	324,352	324,508	327,188	307,010	307,081	311,479	17,342	17,427	15,709	5.3	5.4	4.8
CARROLL	50,400	50,968	50,891	47,792	47,803	48,487	2,608	3,165	2,404	5.2	6.2	4.7
HARFORD	73,151	73,499	73,830	68,847	68,863	69,849	4,304	4,636	3,981	5.9	6.3	5.4
HOWARD	63,580	63,627	64,306	61,899	61,913	62,800	1,681	1,714	1,506	2.6	2.7	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,369	13,510	13,489	12,634	12,637	12,818	735	873	671	5.5	6.5	5.0
D. C. AREA	865,607	865,928	878,795	840,103	840,476	855,408	25,504	25,452	23,387	2.9	2.9	2.7
CALVERT	22,263	22,341	22,603	21,358	21,367	21,747	905	974	856	4.1	4.4	3.8
CHARLES	45,584	45,706	46,496	44,487	44,507	45,297	1,097	1,199	1,199	2.4	2.6	2.6
FREDERICK	70,448	70,929	71,323	67,454	67,483	68,682	2,994	3,446	2,641	4.2	4.9	3.7
MONTGOMERY	347,787	347,707	353,128	339,388	339,539	345,571	8,399	8,168	7,557	2.4	2.3	2.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	379,526	379,246	385,243	367,417	367,580	374,110	12,109	11,666	11,133	3.2	3.1	2.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	92,658	93,117	93,175	83,554	83,602	84,676	9,104	9,515	8,499	9.8	10.2	9.1
ALLEGANY	30,444	30,552	30,578	27,173	27,153	27,442	3,271	3,399	3,136	10.7	11.1	10.3
GARRETT	11,478	11,483	11,501	9,922	9,912	10,113	1,556	1,571	1,338	13.6	13.7	12.1
WASHINGTON	50,736	51,082	51,096	46,459	46,537	47,121	4,277	4,545	3,975	8.4	8.9	7.8
BALANCE OF STATE	176,577	178,674	181,880	163,158	164,649	169,547	13,419	14,025	12,333	7.6	7.8	6.8
CAROLINE	11,629	11,958	12,278	10,768	10,989	11,436	861	969	842	7.4	8.1	6.9
CECIL	33,160	33,195	33,418	31,026	30,606	31,153	2,134	2,589	2,265	6.4	7.8	6.8
DORCHESTER	16,718	16,612	16,851	14,649	14,655	14,983	2,069	1,957	1,868	12.4	11.8	11.1
KENT	7,953	8,182	8,666	7,351	7,482	7,985	602	700	681	7.6	8.6	7.9
ST. MARY'S	30,197	30,614	31,323	29,012	29,284	30,051	1,185	1,330	1,272	3.9	4.3	4.1
SOMERSET	9,900	9,901	10,226	8,519	8,512	8,924	1,381	1,389	1,302	13.9	14.0	12.7
TALBOT	14,807	15,013	15,196	14,162	14,365	14,744	645	648	452	4.4	4.3	3.0
WICOMICO	36,642	37,182	37,498	34,376	34,898	35,588	2,266	2,284	1,910	6.2	6.1	5.1
WORCESTER	15,571	16,017	16,424	13,295	13,858	14,683	2,276	2,159	1,741	14.6	13.5	10.6

All data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1986

2

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1932.1	1913.7	1892.1	1041.4	1031.8	1027.9
Manufacturing	208.4	209.4	218.3	130.9	131.2	141.3
Durable Goods	109.3	109.5	116.3	74.3	74.3	81.3
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.9	3.6	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.9	1.9	1.7	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.3	3.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.1	7.0	4.4	4.4	4.7
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.6	4.5	4.5	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.4	12.5	12.6	15.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.0	11.1	12.5	11.0	11.0	12.4
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.2	8.5	6.0	5.6	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.0	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	16.1	18.2	9.4	9.7	10.9
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.5	40.1	26.5	26.6	27.9
Communication equipment	27.2	27.3	27.7	20.1	20.3	20.5
Transportation equipment	13.6	13.6	13.9	9.6	9.4	10.2
Ship and boat building and repair	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.7	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.9	102.0	56.6	56.9	60.0
Food and kindred products	26.3	26.4	27.4	12.7	12.7	14.0
Meat products	5.9	6.0	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Beverages	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.3
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.0	10.9	12.3	6.7	6.6	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.6	10.0	6.6	6.9	7.4
Printing and publishing	27.8	27.8	27.3	14.4	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.1	11.0	10.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.9	13.0	12.8	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.9	2.9	2.8
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.8	9.1	9.1	4.8	5.1	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.0	2.1	2.1	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]

(in thousands)

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
Nonmanufacturing	1723.7	1704.3	1673.8	910.5	900.6	886.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	137.1	133.9	130.1	66.8	65.8	62.3
Heavy construction contractors	17.4	17.0	16.3	9.0	8.9	9.0
Transportation and public utilities	90.3	89.7	90.4	57.0	56.6	58.9
Railroad transportation	6.3	6.3	7.4	4.7	4.6	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	44.7	44.1	43.5	25.5	25.2	26.4
Trucking & warehousing	25.8	25.3	24.4	12.2	11.9	12.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.3	39.3	39.5	26.8	26.8	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.7	24.7	24.7	17.1	17.0	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.6	14.6	14.8	9.7	9.8	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	483.5	474.7	472.9	249.1	243.6	246.0
Wholesale trade	103.8	103.5	102.9	60.0	60.1	60.0
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.5	13 4	13.4
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	379.7	371.2	370.0	189.1	183.5	186.0
General merchandise stores	43.5	43.5	44.1	19.9	20.2	20.1
Department stores	37.7	37.9	38.2	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.7	4.8	8.1	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	116.2	115.2	108.8	70.2	69.8	66.1
Banking	27.2	27.0	25.7	16.8	16.7	16.0
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.0	24.9	23.8	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.3	17.2	16.2	9.6	9.7	9.5
Savings & loan associations	9.1	8.9	8.5	4.8	4.7	4.6
Insurance carriers	24.6	24.4	22.1	19.0	18.8	16.8
Services	493.8	488.3	473.4	260.1	257.3	248.0
Health services	125.4	125.4	121.2	75.1	75.2	72.5
Private hospitals	62.7	62.8	62.0	40.8	41.0	40.3
Private educational services	29.8	30.4	28.5	21.5	21.9	20.7
Elementary & secondary schools	10.0	10.0	9.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	16.8	17.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	13.3
Miscellaneous services	40.3	40.4	38.0	18.1	18.3	17.4
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.7	7.7	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.2
Total government	401.0	400.7	396.4	207.1	207.3	205.1
Total federal government	137.5	138.1	138.6	55.1	55.2	55.0
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.4	48.6	49.3-	19.9	19.9	20.1
U. S. Postal service	16.1	16.2	14.4	7.9	7.9	7.6
Other federal government	73.0	73.3	74.9	27.3	27.4	27.3
Total state and local government	263.5	262.6	257.8	152.0	152.1	150.1
Total state government	92.1	92.3	90.5	64.4	64.7	62.8
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
Public universities & colleges	30.3	30.2	30.0	11.5	11.5	11.1
Other state government	50.2	50.5	48.9	44.2	44.5	43.0
Total local government	171.4	170.3	167.3	87.6	87.4	87.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	105.2	104.6	102.4	52.1	51.9	51.4
Non-education	66.2	65.7	64.9	35.5	35.5	35.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	APRIL-MAY, 1986	MAY, 1985-MAY, 1986
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+18,400	+40,000
Manufacturing	-1,000	-9,900
Durable goods	-200	-7,000
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+300
Furniture & fixtures	-100	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	0	+100
Primary metal industries	0	-2,600
Fabricated metal prod.	+400	+100
Machinery exc. electrical	-200	-2,300
Elec. & electronic equip.	-200	-1,800
Transportation equip.	0	-300
Instru. & related prod.	0	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	-200
Nondurable goods	-800	-2,900
Food & kindred prod.	-100	-1,100
Textile mill prod.	0	0
Apparel & textile prod.	+100	-1,300
Paper & allied prod.	-300	-700
Printing & publishing	0	+500
Chemicals & allied prod.	-100	+100
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	-300	-300
Other nondurable goods	-100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	+19,400	+49,900
Mining	0	0
Construction	+3,200	+7,000
Transportation & public util.	+600	-100
Railroad transportation	0	-1,100
Transp. exc. railroads	+600	+1,200
Communications & public util.	0	-200
Trade	+8,800	+10,600
Wholesale trade	+300	+900
Retail trade	+8,500	+9,700
Finance, insurance & real estate	+1,000	+7,400
Services	+5,500	+20,400
Government	+300	+4,600
Federal government	-600	-1,100
State government	-200	+1,600
Local government	+1,100	+4,100

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
MANUFACTURING	$400.20	$402.80	$383.44	40.1	40.2	39.9	$ 9.98	$10.02	$ 9.61
DURABLE GOODS	455.36	459.80	446.19	41.7	41.8	41.7	10.92	11.00	10.70
Lumber and wood products	294.48	292.33	281.78	40.9	40.1	42.5	7.20	7.29	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	299.70	292.87	288.56	40.5	39.9	39.1	7.40	7.34	7.38
Stone, clay and glass products	457.84	432.88	412.52	48.5	46.1	44.5	9.44	9.39	9.27
Primary metal industries	547.22	588.14	556.91	38.7	40.9	41.1	14.14	14.38	13.55
Fabricated metal products	386.20	387.90	376.33	42.3	41.8	41.4	9.13	9.28	9.09
Machinery except electrical	463.91	457.14	467.21	41.2	40.1	41.2	11.26	11.40	11.34
Electric and electronic equipment	376.81	394.67	371.49	40.3	41.5	40.6	9.35	9.51	9.15
Transportation equipment	628.99	607.95	591.78	44.8	45.0	44.9	14.04	13.51	13.18
Instruments and related products	329.08	327.08	322.61	39.6	38.8	37.6	8.31	8.43	8.58
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	329.47	319.92	311.06	38.4	36.9	41.2	8.58	8.67	7.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.68	347.14	320.42	38.4	38.7	38.1	8.95	8.97	8.41
Food and kindred products	297.50	295.60	287.07	35.8	35.7	36.2	8.31	8.28	7.93
Apparel and other textile products	210.85	222.41	169.59	35.2	35.7	34.4	5.99	6.23	4.93
Paper and allied products	368.86	360.32	343.60	42.3	41.8	41.1	8.72	8.62	8.36
Printing and publishing	411.47	422.81	384.19	38.8	39.7	37.3	10.61	10.65	10.30
Chemicals and allied products	455.45	457.38	428.75	41.9	42.0	42.2	10.87	10.89	10.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	305.35	307.89	334.54	39.4	40.3	42.4	7.75	7.64	7.89

Covers an estimated 134,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MAY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND MAY 1986	MARYLAND APRIL 1986	MARYLAND MAY 1985	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA MAY 1986	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA APRIL 1986	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA MAY 1985
Total Initial Claims	15,654	17,560	17,938	7,898	9,396	9,720
Total Continued Claims	122,272	154,415	128,309	69,872	88,611	73,132
Total Weeks Compensated	109,565	142,778	113,957	66,181	85,875	69,187
Total Amount of Payments	$14,378,679	$18,829,064	$14,585,143	$8,946,708	$11,707,034	$8,981,789
Average Weekly Payment	$131.23	$131.88	$127.35	$135.19	$136.33	$129.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	291	306	226
Total Continued Claims	1,656	1,915	1,467
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	176	214	163
Total Continued Claims	993	1,227	1,043

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	681.0	677.0	660.2
Manufacturing	35.5	35.6	35.0
Durable Goods*	18.7	18.7	18.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.3	9.4	9.4
Nondurable Goods	16.8	16.9	16.6
Printing & publishing*	9.8	9.8	9.5
Commercial printing	4.5	4.5	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	645.5	641.4	625.2
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.6
Construction	59.9	58.0	55.0
Heavy construction contractors	6.0	5.6	5.3
Transportation and public utilities	19.4	19.3	19.0
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.9	10.8	10.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.8	7.7	7.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.3	8.3	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	176.3	176.0	172.9
Wholesale trade	34.0	33.7	32.8
Retail trade*	142.3	142.3	140.1
General merchandise stores	18.7	18.6	18.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	38.0	37.6	35.4
Banking	7.5	7.4	7.1
Credit agencies except banks	6.6	6.5	5.7
Services*	193.9	192.9	185.1
Private educational services	6.1	6.9	6.0
Total government	157.4	157.1	157.2
Total federal government	73.2	73.7	75.6
Total state & local government	84.2	83.4	81.6
Total state government	21.0	20.8	20.0
Total local government	63.2	62.6	61.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.7	80.7	81.2
Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	17.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other manufacturing	10.8	10.8	12.1
Nonmanufacturing	64.9	63.9	63.3
Construction	4.2	4.0	4.9
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	5.3	5.5
Railroad	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.3	2.2	2.2
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	20.1	19.8	19.3
General merchandise stores	2.7	2.6	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.7	2.7	2.7
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.9	16.6	15.9
Health services	6.6	6.5	6.5
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total government	15.6	15.5	15.0
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	1.9
Total state & local government	13.6	13.5	13.1
State government	4.8	4.7	4.7
Local government	8.8	8.8	8.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	129.3	124.6	121.8
Manufacturing	24.0	23.9	23.7
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.7	2.2	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.3	1.3	1.5
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	1.9
Electric & electronic equipment	2.5	2.5	2.7
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	105.3	100.7	98.1
Construction	9.3	8.7	7.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.4	6.7
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	5.2	5.1	4.4
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	34.8	32.5	32.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.3	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	26.4	25.0	24.1
Health services	8.2	8.1	7.7
Total government	23.1	22.8	22.8
Total federal government	6.3	6.3	6.2
Total state & local government	16.8	16.5	16.6
State government	4.2	4.3	4.4
Local government	12.6	12.2	12.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	461.2	458.0	459.4
Manufacturing	49.5	49.8	54.4
Durable Goods*	16.7	16.9	19.2
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.5	3.6
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.8	4.6
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	4.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	32.9	35.2
Food & kindred products	8.5	8.7	9.0
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	3.7	5.1
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products	2.4	2.6	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.4	8.6
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	411.7	408.2	405.0
Construction	20.1	20.2	19.4
Transportation & public utilities	31.1	31.1	32.7
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.5	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.7	10.7	11.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.6	5.3
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	17.9	17.9	18.3
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale & retail trade	95.3	92.5	97.5
Wholesale trade*	28.9	29.0	29.4
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.2	6.2	6.2
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.8	0.9	1.0
Retail trade	66.4	63.5	68.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.7	43.8	42.0
Banking	12.5	12.5	12.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.8	5.8
Insurance carriers	12.2	12.1	11.0
Services & mining*	131.5	130.8	126.1
Health services	41.9	42.0	40.6
Legal services	5.5	5.6	5.4
Educational services	15.8	16.2	15.1
Social services	6.9	6.8	6.4
Misc. services*	5.8	5.8	5.7
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.7	2.7
Total government	90.0	89.8	87.3
Total federal government	16.0	15.9	15.8
Total state & local government	74.0	73.9	71.5
Total state government	37.5	37.6	34.9
Total local government	36.5	36.3	36.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1985

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/85	11/85	10/85	12/85	11/85	10/85	12/85	11/85	10/85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1928.0	1920.7	1906.2	848.7	844.4	830.6	--	--	--
Manufacturing	214.4	215.6	215.0	61.3	60.2	59.0	138.6	139.5	142.8
Durable Goods	112.8	113.6	113.5	23.4	22.7	22.4	69.7	70.7	71.1
Lumber & wood products	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.9	3.0	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Stone, clay & glass products	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Primary metal industries	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	12.5	12.6	12.6
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	16.8	17.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	11.0	11.3	11.6
Electric & electronic equipment	39.6	39.7	39.5	12.2	11.7	11.3	15.6	15.6	15.6
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.4	14.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.3	11.0	10.7
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.2	5.0	5.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.1
Nondurable Goods	101.6	102.0	101.5	37.9	37.5	36.6	68.9	68.8	71.7
Food & kindred products	27.0	27.4	27.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	17.7	18.0	18.1
Textile mill products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	--	--	--
Apparel & other textile products	11.2	11.2	10.9	6.3	6.0	5.6	9.6	9.6	9.4
Paper & allied products	9.8	9.9	10.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.0	8.2	8.0
Printing & publishing	28.5	28.3	27.9	10.7	10.6	10.3	19.2	19.0	18.7
Chemicals & allied products	12.9	12.9	12.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	7.9	7.9	8.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	6.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	--	--	--
Nonmanufacturing	1713.6	1705.1	1691.2	787.4	784.2	771.6	--	--	--
Contract construction	133.9	135.8	135.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	92.0	91.2	89.9	26.8	26.8	26.7	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	46.1	45.0	43.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.6	39.5	39.6	15.9	15.8	15.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	494.3	485.6	478.4	212.3	206.5	203.5	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	104.7	105.0	104.5	29.1	29.6	29.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	389.6	380.6	373.9	183.2	176.9	173.6	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	51.6	48.3	45.2	37.0	34.5	32.0	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	113.1	111.9	111.4	68.3	67.5	67.4	--	--	--
Services & mining	480.3	480.4	479.0	271.2	272.3	268.9	--	--	--
Total government	400.0	400.2	397.0	195.3	197.5	191.5	--	--	--
Total federal government	139.6	140.0	140.2	63.6	63.4	61.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	260.4	260.2	256.8	131.7	134.1	129.6	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

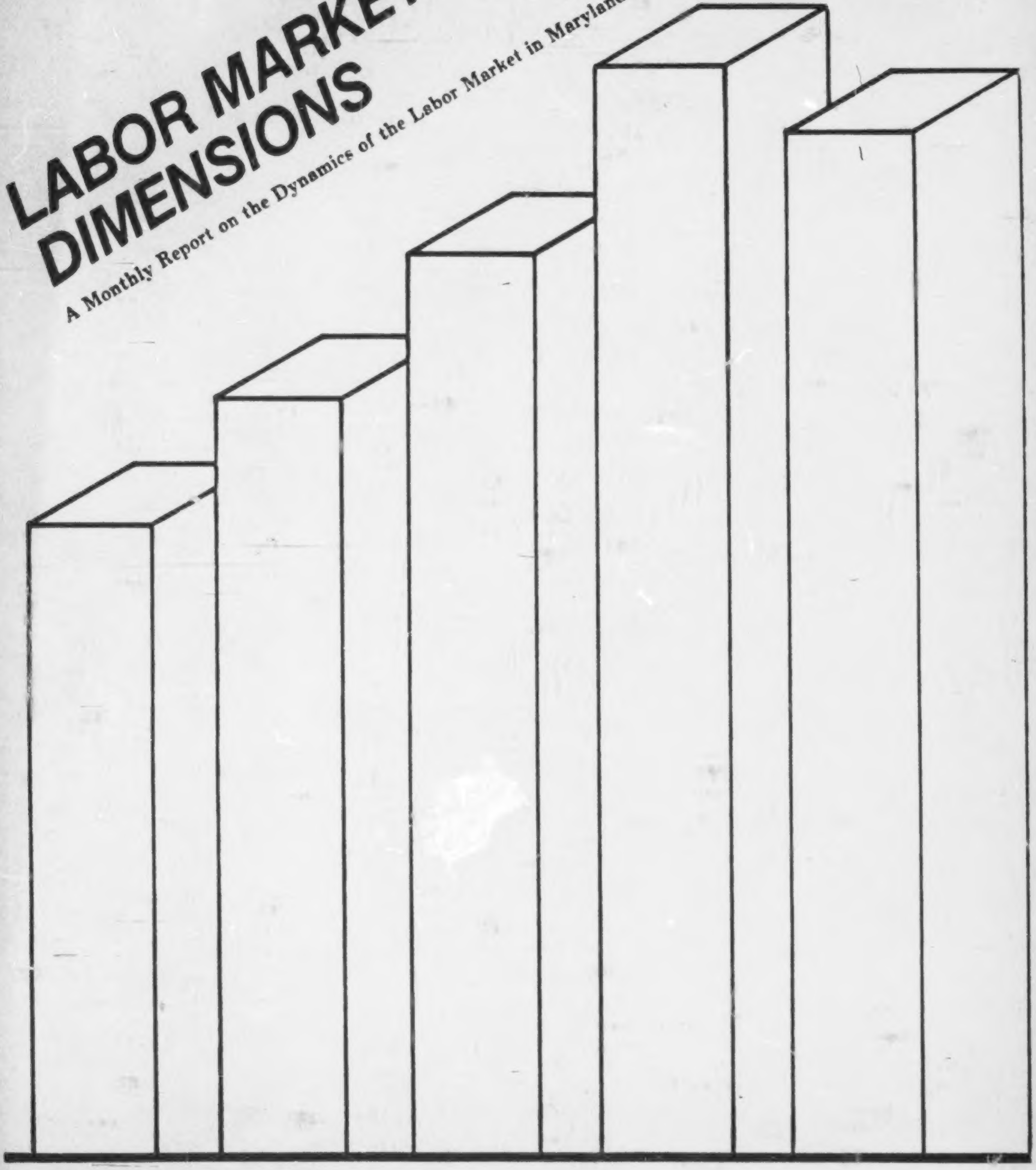
[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 6,000 employers.

8/18/86

JUNE, 1986 S3616-1A

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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State of Maryland
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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment increased to 3.9 percent in June

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 3.7 percent in May to 3.9 percent in June. Although this marked the first increase in unemployment since February, it was smaller than the gain normally seen in June, as students and summer workers enter the labor market in large numbers. Not since 1970 had unemployment registered less than 4 percent for June. May, 1986 was the first month that unemployment had fallen below 4 percent since May, 1974. In June, 1985 the rate was somewhat higher at 4.4 percent. So far in 1986, the highest unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February. For July, the rate is expected to show little change from June's level.

Labor force and employment hit new records

The civilian labor force grew by an estimated 46,716 persons between May and June, registering a record-breaking total in June of 2,362,198 persons. Employment also set a new record in June of 2,269,837 persons, as it expanded from May by 40,838 persons. The unemployment volume of 92,361 was the lowest for a June since 1974. It was up by an estimated 5,878 persons from May. All trends this June were more extreme than those experienced a year ago. Since June, 1985 the labor force had swelled by 86,539 persons, as gains in employment of 94,348 outpaced declines in unemployment of 7,809.

The unemployment volume increased between May and June due to unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor market. Claims filed for unemployment insurance actually decreased. While claims increased in the printing and publishing industry, claimants decreased in construction, food processing, primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services. At least 1,000 claims were filed for the June reference week in construction, wholesale trade, and business services.

Employment gains during June were concentrated in the industries of food processing, construction, trucking, water transportation services, food stores, eating and drinking places, banks and credit agencies, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, health services, legal services, membership organizations, engineering and architectural services, agribusiness, and state and local government. As the school term ended, massive layoffs were noted in education. Strike activity reduced employment in communications and public utilities.

Maryland's unemployment rate remained substantially below the national rate, in June by 3.4 percentage points. Unemployment increased nationally from 7.0 percent in May to 7.3 percent in June. The rate had fallen slightly from its level last June of 7.5 percent.

Only three states with lower unemployment than Maryland

This May only three states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland--New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Unemployment ranged from 3.2 percent in New Hampshire to 13.0 percent in Louisiana.

Maryland unemployment lowest in Howard County

June unemployment ranged in Maryland from 2.3 percent in Howard County to 9.3 percent in Garrett County. Usually Montgomery County claims the state's lowest unemployment rate and Somerset County the highest. Although Montgomery County was right behind Howard at 2.4 percent, Somerset County was far below

Garrett at 6.4 percent. Worcester County benefited from summertime activity in tourism, recreation, and agriculture. Its extremely low June rate of 2.7 percent compared to 14.6 percent in January. Double-digit unemployment now is only a memory in Maryland. A number of counties enjoyed unemployment below 3 percent--Howard, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester.

Trends mixed in Maryland counties

Trends were mixed in June. Unemployment rates tended to decrease on the Eastern Shore, showed pervasive increases in Western Maryland and the Washington, D.C. suburbs, and exhibited mixed trends in the Baltimore area. The Baltimore area's rate rose from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June. In May, 82 percent of the nation's metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. The D.C. area's rate increased from 2.4 percent in May to 2.8 percent in June, and Western Maryland's from 6.4 to 6.8 percent. Meanwhile, unemployment in the remainder of the state dropped from 5.1 to 4.2 percent, as these predominantly rural counties benefited from seasonal tourism and agriculture activity. Especially notable were the unemployment declines in Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment reached new heights

Employment set a new record in June of an estimated 1,952,800 jobs. Since this February, jobs had increased without pause, adding 83,500 jobs over four months. An estimated 20,100 jobs were added during June alone. Spring hiring was slower this year than a year ago. In 1985 a greater 95,900 jobs were added between February and June, although a lesser 19,100 were gained during June.

Manufacturing employment actually increased by a greater extent during this June than a year ago, spurred by more extensive seasonal hiring in food processing. Last June, jobs in nonelectrical machinery slumped due to permanent closing, strike activity, and less business. Hiring in nonmanufacturing was less extensive this June than a year ago. This June the seasonal hiring was slower in construction and trade, but was faster in transportation, finance, insurance and real estate, and services. Employment decreased in communications/public utilities as compared to little change last June. Local government decreased by a similar extent in both periods, while state government subsided by a greater extent this June. Federal government showed little change this June while increasing a year ago.

Since June, 1985, the employment total had expanded by 41,600 jobs. The services industry increased by 21,700 jobs over the year; trade by 9,800; finance, insurance, and real estate by 8,000; construction by 7,300; state and local government by 6,300; and transportation by 2,200. At the same time, manufacturing receded by 8,200 jobs, federal government by 2,700, and communications/public utilities by 1,900. No manufacturing category can now be classified as a growth industry. The major declining industries were primary metals, down by 2,300 jobs; electric and electronic equipment (the main high tech category), down by 2,100; and nonelectrical machinery, down by 1,600.

The SERVICES industry registered a sizable seasonal expansion between May and June of an estimated 10,200 jobs. Extensive seasonal hiring was noted at hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. More business bolstered employment in business services, health services, legal services, and engineering and architectural services. The end of the school year curtailed jobs at private schools by 1,900. Between January and June, services swelled consistently by 32,800 jobs. Last June services grew by a slower 8,700 jobs, as part of a slower seasonal gain of 32,100 jobs between January and June, 1985.

TRADE grew by 5,700 jobs during June, with 400 added in wholesale trade and the bulk of the jobs in retail trade. The greatest amount of seasonal hiring was found at eating and drinking places. Between February and June, trade had grown by 25,700 jobs.

Seasonal hiring proceeded at a more rapid pace of 27,600 jobs during those four months of 1985, with 6,300 of those jobs gained during June.

Seasonal hiring continued in CONSTRUCTION during June, with 3,100 jobs added especially in special trade contracting. Since February, construction had expanded by 20,700 jobs. In 1985 construction hired at a similar pace of 20,400 jobs between February and June, with 3,300 added during June.

MANUFACTURING scored its largest gain since March, 1985, adding 2,500 jobs during this June. It had been showing more losses than gains. Between November, 1985 and May, 1986, employment had fallen by 7,200 jobs. In June, 1985, manufacturing advanced by a lesser 800 jobs. Food processing increased by 1,400 jobs during this June with the start of seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables, beverages, and seafood. Last June the hiring amounted to a lesser 700 jobs. Also this June, scattered hiring of 300 was noted in chemicals and 200 each in ship and boat building and repair, apparel and textiles, and rubber and plastics.

Seasonal hiring especially in real estate and also in banking and credit agencies boosted FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE by 2,400 jobs during June. Since January, this sector had steadily expanded by 6,100 jobs. During June, 1985 this category increased by a somewhat lesser 2,000 jobs.

TRANSPORTATION grew by 1,800 jobs during June, as more business boosted trucking and warehousing by 1,100 jobs while other hiring was observed in water transportation. Between February and June, transportation grew by 3,500 jobs, including 2,200 gained in trucking. Transportation expanded by a lesser 2,800 jobs during that four-month period in 1985, including a lesser 800 gained during June.

As the school term ended, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT dropped by 4,000 jobs during June. Public colleges and universities lost 3,700 jobs, while community colleges and local boards of education lost 3,600. Meanwhile, the hiring of 1,300 summer workers was noted at other state agencies and 2,000 at other local government agencies. Last June, state and local government fell by a greater 4,800 jobs, with slower hiring in state government.

The COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES category decreased by 1,600 jobs during June due to strike activity in both sectors.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, the June total employment of 1,053,100 jobs represented 53.9 percent of employment statewide. Jobs were up by 11,000 from May and by 18,500 from June, 1985.

Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by 88 cents between May and June to $404.33. While average workweeks lengthened by 0.4 hours to 40.8, average hourly earnings fell by 12 cents to $9.91. Little change was observed in workweeks during June as three industry categories showed notably longer workweeks and three showed shorter. However, six industry groups enjoyed higher pay rates while seven received lower hourly earnings. Workweeks ranged during June from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles to 47.1 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.01 in apparel and textiles to $14.65 in primary metals. Since June, 1985 average workweeks had lengthened by 0.9 hours, while average weekly earnings had risen by 6.1 percent or $23.28.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

INITIAL claims for June were up 13.4 percent as layoffs were reported in the industries of apparel and food processing. Continued claims were down 10.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 8.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.4 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $131.38.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased less than one percent and continued claims rose 15.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 14.8 percent and continued claims rose less than one percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose 20.9 percent, continued claims decreased 2.1 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.8 percent, and the amount of payments fell 7.4 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to $134.41.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 327.9 in June, up by 0.5 percent from May and by only 1.7 percent from June, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now goes for $32.79. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 309.5 for June, showed essentially no change from May while being inflated by 2.7 percent from last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home, indexed at 300.9 for June, were down by 0.8 percent over the month but were up by 1.1 percent over the year.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JUNE, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '85
MARYLAND	2,362,198	2,315,482	2,269,837	2,228,999	92,361	86,483	3.9	3.7	4.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,147,639	1,122,199	1,095,685	1,073,234	51,954	48,965	4.5	4.4	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	397,003	388,234	372,718	365,081	24,285	23,153	6.1	6.0	6.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	196,175	191,637	189,849	185,959	6,326	5,678	3.2	3.0	3.8
BALTIMORE	342,957	335,246	328,540	321,808	14,417	13,438	4.2	4.0	5.0
CARROLL	52,762	51,580	51,143	50,095	1,619	1,485	3.1	2.9	3.6
HARFORD	76,839	75,313	73,675	72,165	3,164	3,148	4.1	4.2	4.3
HOWARD	67,797	66,332	66,240	64,882	1,557	1,450	2.3	2.2	2.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,107	13,856	13,520	13,243	587	613	4.2	4.4	4.3
D. C. AREA	916,082	904,689	890,723	883,207	25,359	21,482	2.8	2.4	2.9
CALVERT	23,335	23,105	22,645	22,454	690	651	3.0	2.8	3.9
CHARLES	48,315	47,775	47,167	46,769	1,148	1,006	2.4	2.1	2.8
FREDERICK	73,515	72,725	71,518	70,914	1,997	1,811	2.7	2.5	2.7
MONTGOMERY	368,518	363,910	359,838	356,801	8,680	7,109	2.4	2.0	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	402,399	397,173	389,555	386,268	12,844	10,905	3.2	2.7	3.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	96,026	95,232	89,507	89,151	6,519	6,081	6.8	6.4	7.5
ALLEGANY	31,392	31,460	29,044	29,202	2,348	2,258	7.5	7.2	8.1
GARRETT	11,839	11,596	10,743	10,582	1,096	1,014	9.3	8.7	9.1
WASHINGTON	52,795	52,176	49,720	49,367	3,075	2,809	5.8	5.4	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE	202,451	193,362	193,921	183,407	8,530	9,955	4.2	5.1	5.0
CAROLINE	13,420	12,755	12,769	12,041	651	714	4.9	5.6	5.5
CECIL	34,487	33,926	32,558	31,957	1,929	1,969	5.6	5.8	4.3
DORCHESTER	17,596	17,311	16,524	16,084	1,072	1,227	6.1	7.1	8.5
KENT	9,470	9,089	9,128	8,773	342	316	3.6	3.5	4.5
ST. MARY'S	33,818	33,180	32,754	32,107	1,064	1,073	3.1	3.2	3.7
SOMERSET	11,532	11,225	10,795	10,156	737	1,069	6.4	9.5	8.6
TALBOT	16,721	16,148	16,303	15,764	418	384	2.5	2.4	3.1
WICOMICO	39,768	39,098	38,151	36,693	1,617	2,405	4.1	6.2	5.5
WORCESTER	25,639	20,630	24,939	19,832	700	798	2.7	3.9	3.5
UNITED STATES[2]	119,644,000	117,199,000	110,869,000	109,041,000	8,775,000	8,158,000	7.3	7.0	7.5

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1986

2

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1952.8	1932.7	1911.2	1053.1	1042.1	1034.6
Manufacturing	210.9	208.4	219.1	132.1	131.0	141.2
Durable Goods	109.8	109.5	116.3	74.5	74.4	80.7
Lumber and wood products	4.1	4.0	3.7	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	2.1	2.0	1.8	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.1	7.1	4.4	4.4	4.8
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.6	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.1	12.5	12.5	14.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.0	11.0	12.5	10.9	11.0	12.5
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	16.0	17.5	9.4	9.4	10.3
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.4	40.4	26.4	26.5	27.9
Communication equipment	27.1	27.2	28.0	20.2	20.2	20.7
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.6	14.1	9.8	9.6	10.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	1.7	2.0	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	101.1	98.9	102.8	57.6	56.6	60.5
Food and kindred products	27.5	26.1	28.1	12.9	12.7	14.3
Meat products	6.0	5.9	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	2.8	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.2	11.0	12.0	6.9	6.7	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.4	9.3	10.2	6.7	6.6	7.5
Printing and publishing	27.8	27.8	27.4	14.5	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.3	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.8	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.1	10.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	13.2	12.9	13.0	10.1	9.9	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	3.1	2.9	2.8
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	8.8	9.1	5.0	4.8	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.3	6.2	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.0	2.0	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)
(in thousands)
JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
Nonmanufacturing	1741.9	1724.3	1692.1	921.0	911.1	893.4
Mining	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	140.7	137.6	133.4	69.4	67.4	64.1
Heavy construction contractors	17.7	17.6	16.6	9.2	9.2	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	90.7	90.5	91.3	58.8	57.1	59.5
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	46.5	44.7	44.3	27.2	25.5	26.8
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	25.8	25.0	13.2	12.1	12.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	37.8	39.4	39.7	26.9	26.9	27.3
Communication, except U.S. postal service	23.8	24.8	24.9	17.1	17.1	17.2
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.0	14.6	14.8	9.8	9.8	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	489.0	483.3	479.2	251.1	249.0	247.4
Wholesale trade	104.1	103.7	103.7	60.3	60.0	60.7
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.6	13.5	13.7
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.9	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	384.9	379.6	375.5	190.8	189.0	186.7
General merchandise stores	43.8	43.6	43.9	20.3	19.9	20.0
Department stores	37.8	37.7	38.1	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.6	4.7	8.2	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	118.8	116.4	110.8	71.5	70.3	67.1
Banking	27.6	27.1	26.1	17.1	16.8	16.3
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.4	25.0	24.1	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.7	17.3	16.5	9.7	9.5	9.6
Savings & loan associations	9.2	9.0	8.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Insurance carriers	25.0	24.8	22.3	19.3	19.2	16.9
Services	503.8	493.6	482.1	263.0	260.0	250.8
Health services	126.9	125.4	121.9	76.4	75.2	72.9
Private hospitals	63.3	62.6	62.4	41.4	40.9	40.5
Private educational services	27.9	29.8	26.6	19.9	21.5	18.9
Elementary & secondary schools	9.8	10.0	9.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.3	16.8	14.2	12.6	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous services	40.8	40.2	38.7	18.4	18.2	17.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.5	5.6	5.2
Total government	397.0	401.1	393.4	207.0	207.1	204.3
Total federal government	137.7	137.8	140.4	55.1	55.1	55.8
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.6	48.6	50.5	19.9	19.9	20.6
U. S. Postal service	16.1	16.1	14.8	8.0	7.9	7.7
Other federal government	73.0	73.1	75.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Total state and local government	259.3	263.3	253.0	151.9	152.0	148.5
Total state government	89.4	91.8	87.3	65.1	64.4	62.7
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
Public universities & colleges	26.3	30.0	26.2	11.0	11.5	10.5
Other state government	51.5	50.2	49.5	45.4	44.2	43.6
Total local government	169.9	171.5	165.7	86.8	87.6	85.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	101.6	105.2	99.0	50.6	52.1	49.4
Non-education	68.3	66.3	66.7	36.2	35.5	36.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	MAY-JUNE, 1986	JUNE, 1985-JUNE, 1986
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+20,100	+41,600
Manufacturing	+2,500	-8,200
Durable goods	+300	-6,500
Lumber & wood prod.	+100	+400
Furniture & fixtures	0	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	0	0
Primary metal industries	0	-2,300
Fabricated metal prod.	+100	-100
Machinery exc. electrical	-100	-1,600
Elec. & electronic equip.	-100	-2,100
Transportation equip.	+200	-300
Instru. & related prod.	0	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	+100	-200
Nondurable goods	+2,200	-1,700
Food & kindred prod.	+1,400	-600
Textile mill prod.	0	0
Apparel & textile prod.	+200	-800
Paper & allied prod.	+100	-800
Printing & publishing	0	+400
Chemicals & allied prod.	+300	+200
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	+200	-100
Other nondurable goods	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	+17,600	+49,800
Mining	+100	0
Construction	+3,100	+7,300
Transportation & public util.	+200	-600
Railroad transportation	0	-900
Transp. exc. railroads	+1,800	+2,200
Communications & public util.	-1,600	-1,900
Trade	+5,700	+9,800
Wholesale trade	+400	+400
Retail trade	+5,300	+9,400
Finance, insurance & real estate	+2,400	+8,000
Services	+10,200	+21,700
Government	-4,100	+3,600
Federal government	-100	-2,700
State government	-2,400	+2,100
Local government	-1,600	+4,200

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]

(in thousands)

JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
Nonmanufacturing	1741.9	1724.3	1692.1	921.0	911.1	893.4
Mining	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	140.7	137.6	133.4	69.4	67.4	64.1
Heavy construction contractors	17.7	17.6	16.6	9.2	9.2	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	90.7	90.5	91.3	58.8	57.1	59.5
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	46.5	44.7	44.3	27.2	25.5	26.8
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	25.8	25.6	13.2	12.1	12.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	37.8	39.4	39.7	26.9	26.9	27.3
Communication, except U.S. postal service	23.8	24.8	24.9	17.1	17.1	17.2
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.0	14.6	14.8	9.8	9.8	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	489.0	483.3	479.2	251.1	249.0	247.4
Wholesale trade	104.1	103.7	103.7	60.3	60.0	60.7
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.6	13.5	13.7
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.9	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	384.9	379.6	375.5	190.8	189.0	186.7
General merchandise stores	43.8	43.6	43.9	20.3	19.9	20.0
Department stores	37.8	37.7	38.1	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.6	4.7	8.2	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	118.8	116.4	110.8	71.5	70.3	67.1
Banking	27.6	27.1	26.1	17.1	16.8	16.3
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.4	25.0	24.1	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.7	17.3	16.5	9.7	9.5	9.6
Savings & loan associations	9.2	9.0	8.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Insurance carriers	25.0	24.8	22.3	19.3	19.2	16.9
Services	503.8	493.6	482.1	263.0	260.0	250.8
Health services	126.9	125.4	121.9	76.4	75.2	72.9
Private hospitals	63.3	62.6	62.4	41.4	40.9	40.5
Private educational services	27.9	29.8	26.6	19.9	21.5	18.9
Elementary & secondary schools	9.8	10.0	9.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.3	16.8	14.2	12.6	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous services	40.8	40.2	38.7	18.4	18.2	17.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.5	5.6	5.2
Total government	397.0	401.1	393.4	207.0	207.1	204.3
Total federal government	137.7	137.8	140.4	55.1	55.1	55.8
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.6	48.6	50.5	19.9	19.9	20.6
U. S. Postal service	16.1	16.1	14.8	8.0	7.9	7.7
Other federal government	73.0	73.1	75.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Total state and local government	259.3	263.3	253.0	151.9	152.0	148.5
Total state government	89.4	91.8	87.3	65.1	64.4	62.7
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
Public universities & colleges	26.3	30.0	26.2	11.0	11.5	10.5
Other state government	51.5	50.2	49.5	45.4	44.2	43.6
Total local government	169.9	171.5	165.7	86.8	87.6	85.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	101.6	105.2	99.0	50.6	52.1	49.4
Non-education	68.3	66.3	66.7	36.2	35.5	36.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
MANUFACTURING	$404.33	$405.21	$381.05	40.8	40.4	39.9	$ 9.91	$10.03	$ 9.55
DURABLE GOODS	461.13	465.72	437.37	42.5	42.3	41.3	10.85	11.01	10.59
Lumber and wood products	293.28	293.87	292.40	41.6	41.1	43.0	7.05	7.15	6.80
Furniture and fixtures	325.54	298.56	300.44	41.0	40.4	41.1	7.94	7.39	7.31
Stone, clay and glass products	441.33	457.84	433.78	47.1	48.5	46.0	9.37	9.44	9.43
Primary metal industries	615.30	606.28	562.09	42.0	41.3	41.3	14.65	14.68	13.61
Fabricated metal products	380.64	385.84	388.62	41.6	42.4	42.8	9.15	9.10	9.08
Machinery except electrical	468.47	463.80	470.92	42.9	41.3	41.2	10.92	11.23	11.43
Electric and electronic equipment	392.22	378.95	370.47	41.2	40.4	40.4	9.52	9.38	9.17
Transportation equipment	579.35	627.46	505.46	44.6	45.7	39.8	12.99	13.73	12.70
Instruments and related products	320.97	329.43	329.64	39.0	39.5	38.6	8.23	8.34	8.54
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	333.87	327.94	295.60	38.2	38.4	40.0	8.74	8.54	7.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	349.27	344.58	324.56	39.2	38.5	38.5	8.91	8.95	8.43
Food and kindred products	310.95	298.33	294.03	38.2	35.9	36.8	8.14	8.31	7.99
Apparel and other textile products	207.95	210.85	178.06	34.6	35.2	35.4	6.01	5.99	5.03
Paper and allied products	368.86	368.86	348.61	42.3	42.3	41.8	8.72	8.72	8.34
Printing and publishing	422.26	415.52	379.99	39.5	39.2	37.0	10.69	10.60	10.27
Chemicals and allied products	440.43	449.76	426.36	41.2	41.3	41.8	10.69	10.89	10.20
Rubber and misc. plastic products	329.28	310.31	345.58	42.0	40.3	43.8	7.84	7.70	7.89

Covers an estimated 136,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JUNE 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
Total Initial Claims	17,756	15,654	17,253	9,551	7,898	9,778
Total Continued Claims	109,499	122,272	112,614	68,384	69,872	66,989
Total Weeks Compensated	100,241	109,565	103,518	61,650	66,181	64,386
Total Amount of Payments	$13,170,468	$14,378,679	$13,124,679	$8,286,436	$8,946,708	$8,413,209
Average Weekly Payment	$131.38	$131.23	$126.79	$134.41	$135.19	$130.67

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	289	291	239
Total Continued Claims	1,905	1,656	1,408
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	202	176	162
Total Continued Claims	1,000	993	888

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	686.3	681.8	665.7
Manufacturing	35.3	35.3	35.5
Durable Goods*	18.4	18.5	18.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	8.9	9.2	9.6
Nondurable Goods	16.9	16.8	16.8
Printing & publishing*	9.7	9.8	9.6
Commercial printing	4.4	4.5	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	651.0	646.5	630.2
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	61.4	59.9	56.1
Heavy construction contractors	6.1	5.9	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	18.2	19.5	19.3
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.1	10.9	10.6
Trucking and warehousing	7.9	7.8	7.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	6.8	8.3	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	177.7	176.7	174.0
Wholesale trade	34.0	33.9	32.8
Retail trade*	143.7	142.8	141.2
General merchandise stores	18.6	18.7	18.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	39.0	38.0	36.1
Banking	7.6	7.5	7.1
Credit agencies except banks	6.8	6.6	5.9
Services*	199.1	194.2	189.1
Private educational services	6.0	6.2	5.9
Total government	155.0	157.6	155.0
Total federal government	73.7	73.7	76.3
Total state & local government	81.3	83.9	78.7
Total state government	18.6	20.7	17.9
Total local government	62.7	63.2	60.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.1	81.8	81.7
Manufacturing	16.8	16.9	18.1
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other manufacturing	10.9	10.9	12.2
Nonmanufacturing	64.3	64.9	63.6
Construction	4.2	4.2	5.1
Transportation & public utilities	5.1	5.4	5.5
Railroad	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.3	2.2
Communications & public utilities	1.6	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	20.2	20.1	19.5
General merchandise stores	2.8	2.8	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.8	2.7	2.7
Banking	1.2	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.9	16.9	16.1
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.4
Social services	1.8	1.9	1.8
Total government	15.1	15.6	14.7
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total state & local government	13.1	13.6	12.7
State government	4.6	4.8	4.5
Local government	8.5	8.8	8.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	136.5	128.8	127.6
Manufacturing	25.2	23.5	24.0
Food & kindred products*	10.2	8.9	9.4
Meat products	4.9	4.7	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	3.2	2.2	2.1
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	1.3	1.5
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8
Electric & electronic equipment	2.7	2.5	2.7
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.4	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	111.3	105.3	103.6
Construction	9.6	9.3	8.2
Transportation & public utilities	7.6	7.5	6.8
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	5.3	5.2	4.5
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	38.4	34.8	35.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.5	4.2	4.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	28.7	26.4	25.9
Health services	8.3	8.2	7.8
Total government	22.5	23.1	22.6
Total federal government	6.3	6.3	6.4
Total state & local government	16.2	16.8	16.2
State government	3.3	4.2	3.5
Local government	12.9	12.6	12.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	465.2	461.5	459.6
Manufacturing	49.6	49.5	53.8
Durable Goods*	16.5	16.7	18.7
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.4	3.2
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	3.8	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	4.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	32.9	35.1
Food & kindred products	8.7	8.6	9.0
Apparel & other textile products*	4.0	3.9	5.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.3	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products	2.5	2.4	2.8
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.6
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	415.6	412.0	405.8
Construction	20.9	20.3	19.8
Transportation & public utilities	31.8	31.2	32.8
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.6	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.3	10.7	11.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.5	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.0	17.9	18.3
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale & retail trade	95.4	95.1	97.7
Wholesale trade*	28.9	28.8	29.6
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.3	6.2	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	0.8	1.0
Retail trade	66.5	66.3	68.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	44.5	44.0	42.5
Banking	12.8	12.5	12.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.5	5.8
Insurance carriers	12.5	12.4	11.1
Services & mining*	131.7	131.4	125.4
Health services	42.7	42.0	40.8
Legal services	5.8	5.5	5.6
Educational services	14.9	15.8	13.9
Social services	6.8	6.9	6.5
Misc. services*	5.9	5.8	5.8
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.7	2.6	2.7
Total government	91.3	90.0	87.6
Total federal government	16.0	16.0	15.9
Total state & local government	75.3	74.0	71.7
Total state government	38.7	37.5	35.7
Total local government	36.6	36.5	36.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

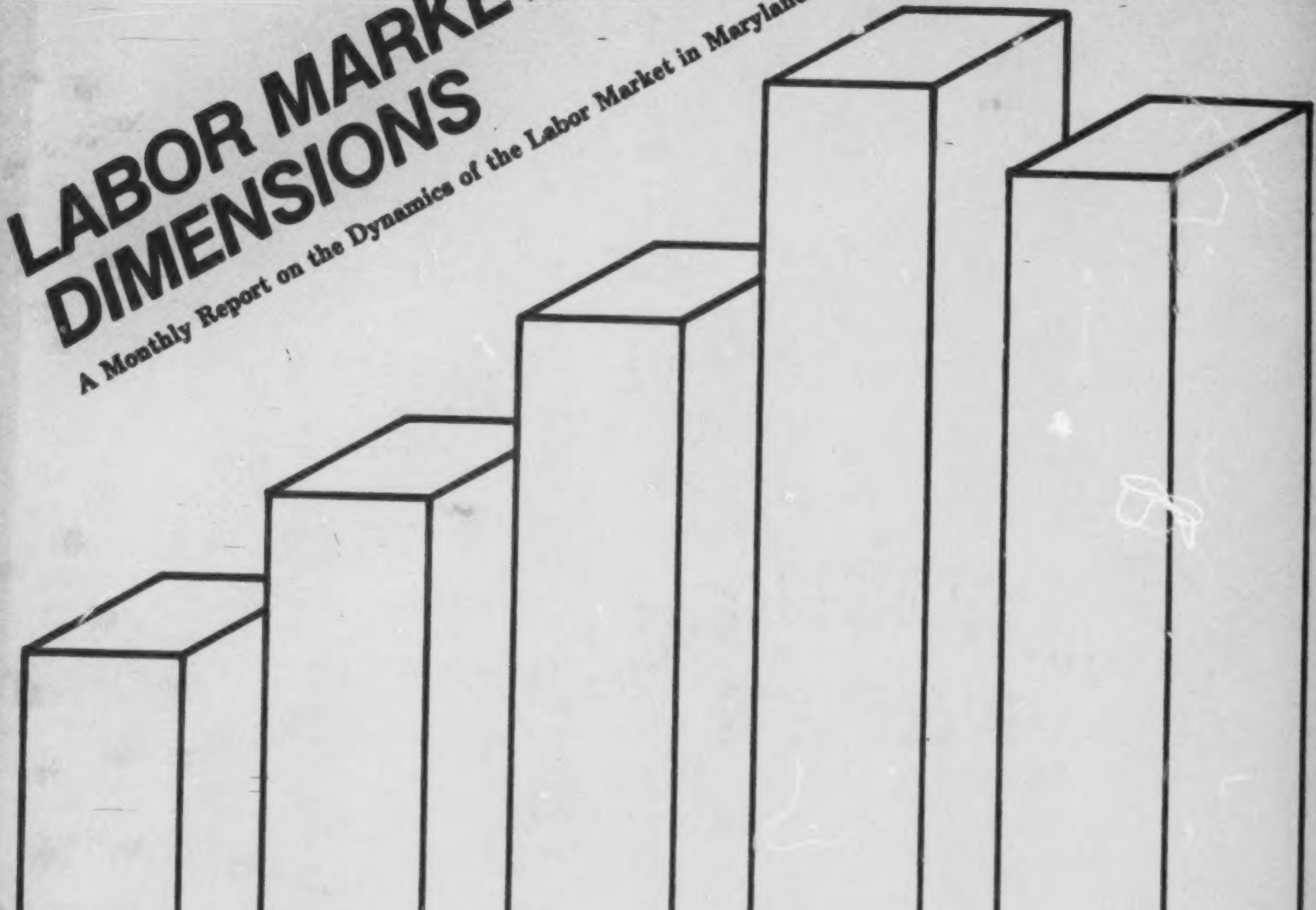
DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

9/8/86 S3616-1A

JULY, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



Department of Employment & Training
State of Maryland
Research & Analysis Division
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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment Increased to 4.2 Percent in July

Maryland's unemployment rate increased by an unusually large amount between June and July, rising from 3.9 to 4.2 percent. Normally, the July rate shows little change from June. For the last four years, unemployment showed no change during July. Only in 1976 during a recessionary period did it increase noticeably.

School Employees Laid Off For Summer

Unemployment increased by an estimated 8,310 persons during July to a total of 100,168 as school employees and school bus drivers were laid off for the summer; as unpaid vacations were scheduled especially in the manufacturing industries of apparel and textiles, rubber and plastics, and nonelectrical machinery; and as staffs were reduced in retail trade, trucking, water transportation services, and hospitals. The unemployment volume was at its lowest level for a July since 1974.

Of the claims filed for unemployment insurance during this July, 26.1 percent were in manufacturing, 22.8 percent in trade, 21.6 percent in services (especially business services), and 14.1 percent in construction. Claimants represented 35.5 percent of the total July unemployment.

Summer Workers Swelled Labor Force

Meanwhile, the civilian labor force continued to expand, growing by an estimated 34,621 persons during July to reach an all-time record of 2,394,767 persons. Students and other summer workers still were entering the labor market in search of employment.

Employment also hit a new record during July. It increased by 26,311 persons from June to total 2,294,599. Outnumbering the previously mentioned layoffs for July was the hiring of summer workers in construction, agriculture, finance/insurance/real estate, membership organizations, and federal and local government. Other hiring was noted in wholesale trade and business services.

Labor market trends during this July in both employment and unemployment were more substantial than those noted a year ago. Since last July, the labor force had grown by an estimated 108,062 persons, with gains of 109,459 employed persons far exceeding unemployment losses of 1,397.

Rate Lowest for July Since 1970

The July unemployment rate of 4.2 percent marked the lowest level for a July since 1970. Last July unemployment was somewhat higher at 4.4 percent. In May and June unemployment fell below 4 percent. Unemployment last fell below 4 percent in May, 1974. A slight decrease in unemployment is anticipated for August.

Nation's Unemployment Rate Exceeded Maryland's

As usual, the nation's unemployment rate greatly exceeded Maryland's, amounting to a gap of 2.8 percentage points in July. The U.S. rate did decrease during July to 7.0 percent from June's 7.3 percent. Last July the national rate was higher at 7.4 percent.

In June only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland--Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Unemployment ranged from 3.2 percent in New Hampshire to 13.6 percent in Louisiana.

Increased Unemployment Pervasive in Maryland's Counties

Among Maryland's counties, increased unemployment rates were pervasive during July, except for a decrease in Calvert County and no change in Prince George's County and Baltimore City. No county had unemployment higher than 10 percent for July; while Howard, Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, and Worcester enjoyed less than 3 percent. In January, 1986, Worcester County's rate of 14.6 percent was the highest rate statewide. Unemployment ranged during July from 2.4 percent in Charles and Montgomery to 9.8 percent in Garrett County.

Unemployment increased most significantly during July on the Eastern Shore. The Balance of State's rate, which included the Shore, jumped from 4.2 percent in June to 5.5 percent in July. Most sizable were seasonal gains in the rates for Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot counties. Cecil County was affected when car plants in Delaware laid off for model changeovers.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment rose from 4.5 percent in June to 4.7 percent in July. Eighty-two percent of the nation's metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than Baltimore in June. Layoffs in food processing raised Queen Anne's County's rate from 4.2 to 5.4 percent. Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area advanced from 2.7 to 2.9 percent. Manufacturing layoffs increased Frederick County's rate from 2.7 to 4.4 percent. Western Maryland's rate increased from 6.7 to 7.2 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

New Record Hit in Employment

Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment hit a new record during July of an estimated 1,951,800 jobs. Employment had increased without pause since February, adding 82,500 jobs by July. Growth did slow greatly in July, when only 900 jobs were added. The spring and summer expansion was more extensive last year, when 98,100 jobs were gained during that five-month period including 2,200 in July alone.

Services Leads in Employment Growth

Since July, 1985, employment had swelled by 38,400 jobs. Hiring was concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries. Services expanded by 27,300 jobs over the year, construction by 10,100, trade by 8,400, finance/insurance/real estate by 8,000, transportation by 2,200, and state government by only 400. Meanwhile, manufacturing lost 9,100 jobs over the year, federal government 4,200, and local government 3,600. Out of the 17 reported manufacturing categories, 11 had decreased since last July, 2 stayed the same, and only 4 increased. No manufacturing industry can now be classified as a growth industry. The weakest declining industry was the high tech category of electric and electronic equipment, down by 2,400 jobs. Nonelectrical machinery was down by 2,200 jobs and primary metals by 1,800.

The SERVICES industry added 8,200 jobs between July and July. Hiring was greatest in business services and membership organizations. These increases outpaced layoffs of 1,300 at hospitals and 300 in private education. Between January and July, services grew by 41,400 jobs. Last year during that period a lesser 35,100 jobs were added. The hiring during last July also was lesser than this year at 3,000.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE increased by 1,200 jobs during July, with the hiring of summer workers scattered throughout this industry. Included were the increases of 300 jobs each in banking and insurance. Last July, the hiring was equivalent.

Summer hiring also acted to boost FEDERAL GOVERNMENT by 1,100 jobs during July. Last July the seasonal hiring amounted to a far greater 2,900.

CONSTRUCTION grew by 3,200 jobs during July, influenced by better business conditions and fair weather. Hiring was concentrated among special trade contractors. Since February, jobs had swelled by 24,200. During last July a far lesser 700 jobs were gained, as part of the slower hiring of 21,100 between February and July.

The end of the school term caused employment at STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT to decrease by 10,400 jobs during July, with 20,100 persons laid off at local boards of education, community colleges, and public colleges and universities. This overwhelmed the summer hiring of 9,600 workers by city and county governments. The education layoffs began in June, when 7,300 workers lost their jobs.

However, state agencies hired 1,100 workers during June and localities 1,800. State and local government reduced its employment by 14,800 between May and July, more excessive than the two-month loss of 6,100 jobs a year ago. Last summer the seasonal layoffs in education were less extensive, the hiring by state agencies was similar, and the hiring by local agencies was slower.

MANUFACTURING employment has been highly erratic in its long-term downward trend. Jobs fell by 1,000 in May, rose by 2,100 in June, then fell again by 2,400 in July. Since the end of 1985, manufacturing jobs had fallen by 6,300. The July manufacturing total of 208,100 jobs represented the lowest total since February, 1983.

Layoffs and plant shutdowns for unpaid vacations were pervasive in manufacturing during this July. The rubber and plastics industry dropped by 600 jobs, apparel and textiles by 500, chemicals by 400, preserved fruits and vegetables and electric and electronic equipment by 300 each, and paper and nonelectrical machinery by 200 each. More business did expand jobs in ship and boat building and repair by 300 during July.

Employment in the TRANSPORTATION industry dropped by 1,600 jobs during July. Seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers accounted for the bulk of the decline, with other losses in trucking and water transportation. Last July a similar 1,800 jobs were lost. Transportation jobs had steadily expanded by 3,300 between this February and June, with 2,200 of that gain coming in the trucking industry.

TRADE declined by an overall 100 jobs during July, as wholesale trade increased by 800 jobs while retail trade decreased by 900. Last July also, little movement was seen in trade employment, with jobs decreasing by 400. Trade employment had been steadily expanding this year, growing 24,000 jobs between February and June. During that period in 1985, a greater 27,200 jobs were gained.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, employment grew by 4,500 jobs between June and July and by 17,500 from July, 1985. The area's total of 1,056,900 jobs for July represented 54.2 percent of employment statewide.

Hours and Earnings

Between June and July, average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries increased by $1.68 to $404.61. Average hourly earnings rose by 14 cents to $10.04; however, average workweeks shortened by 0.4 hours to 40.3. In 12 out of the 16 reported manufacturing categories, hourly earnings increased by at least 5 cents over the month, as lower paid workers were laid off and both paid and unpaid vacations were scheduled. Incentive pay increased and more overtime was worked in a few industries. Earnings increased the most, by 45 cents, in the transportation equipment industry, spurred by better business conditions. Six industries experienced notably shorter workweeks in that period of vacations and slow business. In nonelectrical machinery, workweeks shortened by 2.7 hours during July. Three industries registered longer workweeks during July--furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, and apparel and textiles. Average workweeks ranged during July from 37.2 in apparel and textiles to 47.1 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.27 in apparel and textiles to $14.93 in primary metals. Since July, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had increased slightly by 0.2 hours, while average weekly earnings increased by $13.63 or 3.5 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims filed in July, 1986 were up 18.0 percent from the total filed the previous month. Layoffs in the industries of health services, apparel, machinery, except electrical, and electrical equipment were responsible for the increase. Continued claims increased 18.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 20.1 percent, and the amount of payments increased 20.6 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $131.95.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims increased 34.9 percent and continued claims rose 12.4 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims increased 15.3 percent and continued claims rose 11.1 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased 15.2 percent, continued claims went up 6.8 percent, weeks compensated rose 15.9 percent, and the amount of payments increased 15.5 percent. The average weekly check declined less than one percent to $133.87.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items reached 328.0 in July, increasing very slightly from June and rising by only 1.6 percent from July, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.80. Prices of food and beverages were inflated by 0.9 percent from July and by 3.5 percent from last July, to attain an index of 312.2.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, consumer prices were indexed at 330.2 for July, up by 0.3 percent from May and by 1.9 percent from a year ago. The area's food and beverage prices, indexed at 318.0, had risen by 1.8 percent over two months and by 4.3 percent over the year.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 4TH QUARTER, 1985

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JULY, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY '85
MARYLAND	2,394,767	2,360,146	2,294,599	2,268,288	100,168	91,858	4.2	3.9	4.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,166,852	1,144,290	1,111,873	1,092,474	54,979	51,816	4.7	4.5	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	403,203	396,070	378,225	371,626	24,978	24,444	6.2	6.2	6.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	199,585	195,536	192,654	189,293	6,931	6,243	3.5	3.2	3.8
BALTIMORE	348,384	341,849	333,394	327,577	14,990	14,272	4.3	4.2	5.0
CARROLL	53,713	52,605	51,899	50,993	1,814	1,612	3.4	3.1	3.6
HARFORD	78,447	76,560	74,763	73,459	3,684	3,101	4.7	4.1	4.3
HOWARD	69,017	67,600	67,218	66,046	1,799	1,554	2.6	2.3	2.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,502	14,069	13,719	13,480	783	589	5.4	4.2	3.8
D. C. AREA	923,905	918,999	897,037	893,783	26,868	25,216	2.9	2.7	3.0
CALVERT	23,449	23,414	22,805	22,723	644	691	2.7	3.0	3.7
CHARLES	48,682	48,464	47,502	47,329	1,180	1,135	2.4	2.3	2.8
FREDERICK	75,326	73,744	72,025	71,764	3,301	1,980	4.4	2.7	3.1
MONTGOMERY	371,232	369,721	362,389	361,074	8,843	8,647	2.4	2.3	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	405,215	403,656	392,316	390,893	12,899	12,763	3.2	3.2	3.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	97,816	95,418	90,814	89,002	7,002	6,416	7.2	6.7	7.9
ALLEGANY	31,330	31,188	28,812	28,864	2,518	2,324	8.0	7.5	8.3
GARRETT	12,290	11,741	11,090	10,683	1,200	1,058	9.8	9.0	9.4
WASHINGTON	54,196	52,489	50,912	49,455	3,284	3,034	6.1	5.8	7.4
BALANCE OF STATE	206,194	201,438	194,875	193,028	11,319	8,410	5.5	4.2	5.0
CAROLINE	13,668	13,358	12,711	12,709	957	649	7.0	4.9	5.3
CECIL	35,723	34,356	32,534	32,464	3,189	1,892	8.9	5.5	4.8
DORCHESTER	17,755	17,507	16,381	16,444	1,374	1,063	7.7	6.1	8.5
KENT	9,367	9,402	8,905	9,074	462	328	4.9	3.5	6.3
ST. MARY'S	34,604	33,642	33,505	32,590	1,099	1,052	3.2	3.1	3.3
SOMERSET	11,557	11,481	10,738	10,757	819	724	7.1	6.3	9.4
TALBOT	16,903	16,628	15,993	16,219	910	409	5.4	2.5	3.6
WICOMICO	39,556	39,562	37,829	37,964	1,727	1,598	4.4	4.0	5.8
WORCESTER	27,061	25,502	26,279	24,807	782	695	2.9	2.7	3.3
UNITED STATES[2]	120,303,000	119,644,000	111,832,000	110,869,000	8,471,000	8,775,000	7.0	7.3	7.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA 2		
	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1951.8	1950.9	1913.4	1056.9	1052.4	1039.4
Manufacturing	208.1	210.5	217.2	131.0	131.9	139.9
Durable Goods	109.6	109.8	116.0	74.6	74.5	80.8
Lumber and wood products	4.2	4.1	3.8	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	2.1	2.0	1.8	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.2	7.1	7.0	4.5	4.4	4.6
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.6	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.7	13.7	15.5	12.5	12.5	14.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.1	11.0	12.4	11.0	10.9	12.4
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.6	8.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.9
Machinery, except electrical	15.6	15.8	17.8	9.1	9.3	10.8
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.4	40.5	26.4	26.4	28.1
Communication equipment	27.2	27.2	28.3	20.2	20.2	20.9
Transportation equipment	14.1	13.8	14.1	10.2	9.8	10.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.7	1.8	2.0	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	98.5	100.7	101.2	56.4	57.4	59.1
Food and kindred products	27.2	27.5	28.0	13.5	12.8	13.8
Meat products	5.9	6.0	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.6	*	*	*
Beverages	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.6	3.6	2.9
Textile mill products	0.9	1.0	0.9	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	10.4	10.9	11.3	6.0	6.8	7.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.7	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.4	9.9	6.5	6.7	7.2
Printing and publishing	27.7	27.8	27.2	14.6	14.5	14.3
Newspapers	6.4	6.4	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.0	10.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	13.1	12.9	9.8	10.1	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.7	3.0	2.9
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.4	9.0	8.9	4.5	5.0	4.9
Misc. plastic products	5.9	6.3	6.0	3.7	4.1	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.0	2.0	2.1	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]
(in thousands)
JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85
Nonmanufacturing	1743.7	1740.4	1696.2	925.9	920.5	899.5
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	144.2	141.0	134.1	71.1	69.5	65.0
Heavy construction contractors	18.2	17.8	16.6	9.6	9.4	9.6
Transportation and public utilities	90.4	90.3	89.3	57.2	58.5	57.6
Railroad transportation	6.1	6.1	7.0	4.6	4.6	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	44.7	46.3	42.5	25.6	27.1	25.1
Trucking & warehousing	26.7	26.9	24.7	12.9	13.2	12.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.6	37.9	39.8	27.0	26.8	27.3
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.9	23.8	25.0	17.2	17.0	17.3
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.7	14.1	14.8	9.8	9.8	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	487.2	487.3	478.8	249.0	249.8	246.9
Wholesale trade	104.8	104.0	103.7	60.8	60.1	60.6
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.6	13.6	13.6
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	*	*	*
Retail trade	382.4	383.3	375.1	188.2	189.7	186.3
General merchandise stores	43.6	43.7	43.3	19.8	20.2	19.9
Department stores	37.9	38.0	37.5	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.4	4.6	7.9	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	120.0	118.8	112.0	72.2	71.5	68.0
Banking	27.9	27.6	26.4	17.3	17.1	16.6
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.7	25.4	24.4	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.8	17.7	16.5	9.7	9.7	9.5
Savings & loan associations	9.2	9.2	8.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
Insurance carriers	25.3	25.0	22.4	19.5	19.3	17.1
Services	512.4	504.2	485.1	269.8	264.3	252.2
Health services	126.8	127.8	122.4	75.8	77.1	73.2
Private hospitals	62.8	64.1	62.5	40.6	42.1	40.6
Private educational services	27.6	27.9	25.6	19.8	19.9	18.4
Elementary & secondary schools	9.5	9.8	8.7	6.0	6.1	5.4
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.2	15.3	14.2	12.6	12.6	11.8
Miscellaneous services	41.2	40.7	39.5	18.5	18.4	18.1
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.8	7.8	7.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
Total government	387.6	396.9	395.0	206.4	206.7	209.6
Total federal government	139.1	138.0	143.3	55.7	55.2	57.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.7	48.6	51.0	20.0	20.0	20.8
U. S. Postal service	16.3	16.2	15.0	8.1	8.0	7.9
Other federal government	74.1	73.2	77.3	27.6	27.2	29.0
Total state and local government	248.5	258.9	251.7	150.7	151.5	151.9
Total state government	83.8	89.2	83.4	63.2	64.8	61.9
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.8	8.7	8.7
Public universities & colleges	20.8	26.3	21.9	9.2	10.9	9.2
Other state government	51.4	51.3	49.9	45.2	45.2	44.0
Total local government	164.7	169.7	168.3	87.5	86.7	90.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	87.0	101.6	92.5	45.2	50.5	46.1
Non-education	77.7	68.1	75.8	42.3	36.2	43.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	JUNE-JULY, 1986	JULY, 1985-JULY, 1986
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+900	+38,400
Manufacturing	-2,400	-9,100
Durable goods	-200	-6,400
Lumber & wood prod.	+100	+400
Furniture & fixtures	0	-300
Stone, clay & glass prod.	+100	+200
Primary metal industries	0	-1,800
Fabricated metal prod.	0	-100
Machinery exc. electrical	-200	-2,200
Elec. & electronic equip.	-300	-2,400
Transportation equip.	+300	0
Instru. & related prod.	-100	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	-300
Nondurable goods	-2,200	-2,700
Food & kindred prod.	-300	-800
Textile mill prod.	-100	0
Apparel & textile prod.	-500	-900
Paper & allied prod.	-200	-700
Printing & publishing	-100	+500
Chemicals & allied prod.	-400	-200
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	-600	-500
Other nondurable goods	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	+3,300	+47,500
Mining	0	0
Construction	+3,200	+10,100
Transportation & public util.	+100	+1,100
Railroad transportation	0	-900
Transp. exc. railroads	+1,400	+2,200
Communications & public util.	+1,700	-200
Trade	-100	+8,400
Wholesale trade	+800	+1,100
Retail trade	-900	+7,300
Finance, insurance & real estate	+1,200	+8,000
Services	+8,200	+27,300
Government	-9,300	-7,400
Federal government	+1,100	-4,200
State government	-5,400	+400
Local government	-5,000	-3,600

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JULY 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85	JULY '86	JUNE '86	JULY '85
MANUFACTURING	$404.61	$402.93	$390.98	40.3	40.7	40.1	$10.04	$ 9.90	$ 9.75
DURABLE GOODS	457.33	456.36	456.71	41.5	42.1	41.9	11.02	10.84	10.90
Lumber and wood products	286.48	299.88	289.12	39.9	42.0	41.6	7.18	7.14	6.95
Furniture and fixtures	328.74	317.09	300.56	42.2	40.6	41.4	7.79	7.81	7.26
Stone, clay and glass products	446.98	442.27	430.10	47.1	47.1	46.0	9.49	9.39	9.35
Primary metal industries	600.19	614.04	590.09	40.2	42.0	42.3	14.93	14.62	13.95
Fabricated metal products	392.70	381.56	381.89	41.6	41.7	41.6	9.44	9.15	9.18
Machinery except electrical	436.23	463.68	488.02	39.3	42.0	40.1	11.10	11.04	12.17
Electric and electronic equipment	394.28	392.22	378.84	41.2	41.2	41.0	9.57	9.52	9.24
Transportation equipment	583.00	545.28	565.87	44.0	42.6	43.9	13.25	12.80	12.89
Instruments and related products	317.30	319.61	329.43	38.0	38.6	39.5	8.35	8.28	8.34
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	327.35	335.13	302.20	37.8	38.3	39.4	8.66	8.75	7.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	351.51	349.77	324.40	39.1	39.3	38.3	8.99	8.90	8.47
Food and kindred products	314.88	311.76	291.64	38.4	38.3	36.5	8.20	8.14	7.99
Apparel and other textile products	233.24	211.80	187.95	37.2	35.3	35.8	6.27	6.00	5.25
Paper and allied products	355.52	371.42	335.20	40.4	42.4	40.0	8.80	8.76	8.38
Printing and publishing	419.44	418.15	380.18	39.2	39.3	37.2	10.70	10.64	10.22
Chemicals and allied products	434.00	441.57	424.92	40.0	41.0	41.7	10.85	10.77	10.19
Rubber and misc. plastic products	326.82	329.28	340.34	40.7	42.0	43.3	8.03	7.84	7.86

Covers an estimated 134,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JULY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
Total Initial Claims	20,949	17,756	28,918	11,007	9,551	15,530
Total Continued Claims	129,250	109,499	143,052	73,008	68,384	79,786
Total Weeks Compensated	120,371	100,241	132,084	71,467	61,650	76,819
Total Amount of Payments	$15,883,509	$13,170,468	$16,706,167	$9,567,088	$8,286,436	$10,082,637
Average Weekly Payment	$131.95	$131.38	$126.48	$133.87	$134.41	$131.25

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	390	289	282
Total Continued Claims	2,142	1905	1,778
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	233	202	192
Total Continued Claims	1,111	1,000	945

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	683.6	685.9	665.0
Manufacturing	34.7	35.2	35.2
Durable Goods*	18.1	18.4	18.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	9.0	9.5
Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.8	16.6
Printing & publishing*	9.5	9.7	9.5
Commercial printing	4.4	4.4	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	648.9	650.7	629.8
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.6
Construction	63.3	61.6	56.3
Heavy construction contractors	6.1	6.1	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	19.6	18.2	19.1
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.0	11.1	10.4
Trucking and warehousing	8.0	7.9	7.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.4	6.9	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	176.1	177.1	173.5
Wholesale trade	34.0	34.0	32.8
Retail trade*	142.1	143.1	140.7
General merchandise stores	19.0	18.7	18.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	39.3	39.0	36.4
Banking	7.8	7.6	7.2
Credit agencies except banks	6.9	6.8	5.9
Services*	202.7	199.1	191.4
Private educational services	5.7	6.1	5.6
Total government	147.2	155.1	152.5
Total federal government	74.7	74.1	76.7
Total state & local government	72.5	81.0	75.8
Total state government	14.5	18.6	15.3
Total local government	58.0	62.4	60.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.0	80.8	79.9
Manufacturing	16.7	16.7	17.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other manufacturing	10.9	10.9	11.8
Nonmanufacturing	64.3	64.1	62.2
Construction	4.2	4.2	4.9
Transportation & public utilities	5.3	5.1	5.3
Railroad	1.2	1.2	1.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.3	2.3	2.1
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.6	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	20.2	20.2	19.6
General merchandise stores	2.9	2.8	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.8	2.9	2.7
Banking	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services & mining*	17.2	16.9	16.0
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.4
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.7
Total government	14.6	14.8	13.7
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total state & local government	12.6	12.8	11.7
State government	4.2	4.6	3.8
Local government	8.4	8.2	7.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	134.4	136.1	126.7
Manufacturing	23.6	25.2	23.7
Food & kindred products*	8.6	10.1	9.6
Meat products	4.8	4.9	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.8	3.2	2.4
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	1.4	1.3
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	1.7
Electric & electronic equipment	2.6	2.7	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.5	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	110.8	110.9	103.0
Construction	9.7	9.5	8.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.6	6.7
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	5.2	5.3	4.4
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	39.0	38.1	35.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.5	4.5	4.6
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	29.3	28.6	26.8
Health services	8.4	8.3	7.9
Total government	20.8	22.6	21.2
Total federal government	6.3	6.3	6.4
Total state & local government	14.5	16.3	14.8
State government	3.4	3.3	3.5
Local government	11.1	13.0	11.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JULY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	468.3	466.4	464.5
Manufacturing	48.0	49.6	52.4
Durable Goods*	16.5	16.6	18.1
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.4	2.9
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	3.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.0	4.1	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	31.5	33.0	34.3
Food & kindred products	8.5	8.6	9.1
Apparel & other textile products*	3.5	3.9	4.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.3
Paper & allied products	2.4	2.5	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.5
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	6.0	6.2	6.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	420.3	416.8	412.1
Construction	20.9	21.0	20.2
Transportation & public utilities	31.6	31.8	32.4
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.5	2.8
Transp. except railroads*	11.0	11.3	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.6	5.5
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	18.0	18.0	18.3
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.2	9.1	9.2
Wholesale & retail trade	94.6	95.3	96.8
Wholesale trade*	29.0	28.8	29.4
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.2	6.2	6.3
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Retail trade	65.6	66.5	67.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	45.0	44.5	42.8
Banking	13.0	12.8	12.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.6	5.7
Insurance carriers	12.6	12.5	11.2
Services & mining*	135.5	133.2	126.6
Health services	41.6	43.5	40.9
Legal services	5.8	5.8	5.7
Educational services	14.5	14.9	13.3
Social services	6.7	6.8	6.5
Misc. services*	6.0	5.9	5.8
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total government	92.7	91.0	93.3
Total federal government	16.2	16.0	16.3
Total state & local government	76.5	75.0	77.0
Total state government	37.8	38.4	36.8
Total local government	38.7	36.6	40.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED